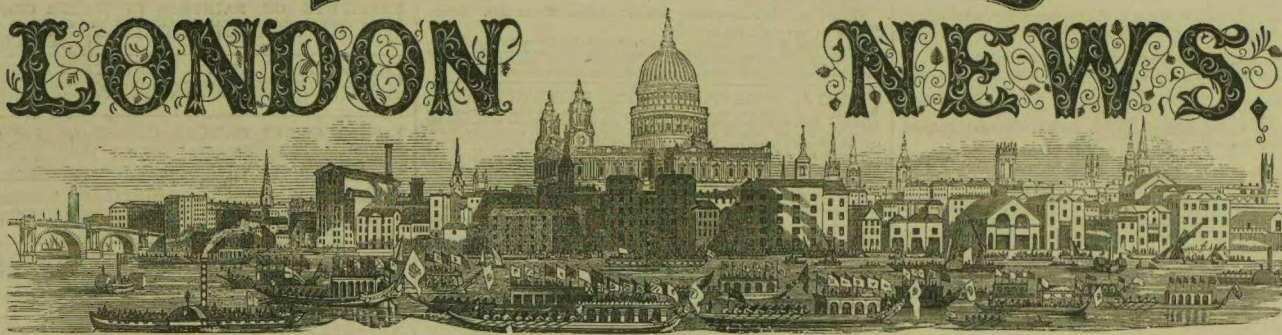


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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WITH {SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT! Dr Post 6d.



THE FLOODS IN SOUTH WALES: SCENE NEAR CARDIFF.

which has struggled through them, must have reached up miles towards the zenith, seized and kept their place between us and the sun, as if intent upon blotting out all hope of the future from our minds. The gloom, we are told, is rather local than general. In Norway, for instance, the sky is undimmed, and the weather is hot. In the north of Scotland and along its north-eastern coast calm and brilliant weather has been enjoyed by inhabitants and visitors. Even the northern half of south Britain has been favoured with, perhaps, an average number of fine days, while the belt of country lying south of the Midland counties has known the last three weeks nothing but rain, rain, rain.

Meteorologists have not offered to us any approximate solution of this unwelcome mystery. They have not even suggested either of those important factors of climatic phenomena, the Gulf Stream and electricity. They have not referred to the vast fields of ice liberated much earlier than usual from the Frozen Sea, and crowding the North Atlantic with icebergs and floes down to a comparative low latitude. We learn from the papers of continual shiftings of iso-barometrical lines of depression, on each side of which the winds rush from opposite quarters. We cannot profess, however, to understand the instruction given to us from day to day, nor the connection between the state of the weather and the facts to which such instruction points. It is, perhaps, of no consequence, inasmuch as to whatever causes those facts may be ascribed we are unable to modify, even in the slightest degree, the consequences resulting from them. In this matter, to confess the truth, we have no powers nor duties but such as are passive. Such changes as we can effect can hardly amount to more than changes in our own temper or in our local position.

Still the meteorological influences which of late have been telling so heavily upon us cannot but awaken in our minds considerable anxiety. The hay harvest is already, to a large extent, spoiled beyond recovery; and the principal food of stock through the next winter will certainly be deficient in quantity, as well as inferior in quality. Acres upon acres of new-mown grass or of half-made hay have been put under water; and even where the crop has been saved it has been saved, in the majority of instances, in a deteriorated condition. Perhaps it is too early yet to speak confidently of the grain harvest. Much of what was a short while since standing corn has been subsequently beaten down. Winds and rains have made with it sad havoc. Under any circumstances, it cannot be what but for these rains it might have been. But two or three weeks or a month of sunshiny weather will do much towards satisfying the first hopes of the farmer. We can only wait and see. St. Swithin may yet rebuke vulgar superstition, and "the unexpected," after all, may be "that which will happen." Things which we do not like are evermore wearisome to us, and we are apt to fancy that the disagreeable state which they inflict upon us will never come to an end. Possibly, our worst apprehensions may be realised. Possibly, the sun may disperse our gloomiest fears. Meanwhile, there is no necessity for meeting trouble half way. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

The man most to be pitied, perhaps, should the present aspect of the weather continue much longer, is the Chancellor of the Exchequer. A bad harvest will largely derange his financial calculations for the year. Last year he was saved by a good harvest; but we doubt whether, in framing his Budget, he took sufficiently into account the possibility of a bad one. As far as breadstuff goes, the people will, no doubt, have within reach a sufficiency, at a no very immoderate rate. Free trade gives us that security. And it is a blessing upon which we cannot be too fervently congratulated. But the corn we buy from abroad must be paid for, and the excess of purchase-money required for such payment must be deducted from the fund which would otherwise be available for other things than bread. An overflowing revenue never follows a poor harvest.

The Duchess of Leeds has been nominated a member of the school board for the parish of Stapleford, Cambridgeshire.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts distributed prizes to the school board children in Leeds, on Wednesday, who had written successful essays on the subject of "kindness to animals."

The *Manchester Guardian* understands that the Manley Hall estate has been sold by Mr. Lever to Mr. Fuller, of London, who proposes to convert it into a winter garden.

The whale which struck the Cunard steamer *Seythia* last week was on Sunday discovered floating dead, with a great gash in the body, and the head nearly severed.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Lieutenant Commander Frederick Pearson, of the navy of the United States, to be Companion of the Order of the Bath.

It is stated that the seat vacated by Sir George Campbell in the India Council has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. H. B. Ellis.

The Lords of the Privy Council have agreed to advise her Majesty to grant a charter of incorporation to Blackpool. The town will be divided into six wards, with one alderman and three councillors to each ward.

The committee of the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women have elected Miss Mary Edith Peckey to the vacant post of house surgeon. Miss Peckey received her medical education at the University of Edinburgh. The *Birmingham News* says that her certificates show that in all the usual subjects, surgical and medical, the lectures in which are open to lady students, she not only passed with credit but obtained high honours.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. Her Majesty and the members of the Royal family have walked and driven out daily, and have visited Newport and Cowes. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross dined with the Queen on Saturday last.

The Countess Dowager of Gainsborough has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting, and Colonel Du Plat has succeeded Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at a ball, on Thursday week, given by M. and Madame de Murietta, at their residence in Kensington Palace-gardens. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, on Saturday evening last. Prince Waldemar of Denmark arrived at Marlborough House on Sunday, on a visit. The Crown Prince of Italy dined with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Waldemar, went to Margate on Monday, when the Prince opened the New Branch Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb (as described at page 91). The Prince and Princess dined with the Duke of Cambridge in the evening at Gloucester House. Prince Waldemar of Denmark left Marlborough House on Tuesday to rejoin the Danish frigate *Heimdal* at Southampton. The Prince and Princess accompanied him to Waterloo station, and there took leave of his Royal Highness. The Prince visited the India Museum at South Kensington, and was received by Sir Bartle Frere, Dr. Bidwood, and Dr. Forbes Watson, who conducted him over the collection. The Prince and Princess dined with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House. On Wednesday the Prince, as president of the Society of Arts, presented, at Marlborough House, the Albert Medal to M. Chevalier, awarded to him by the society for distinguished merit in promoting the advancement of arts, manufactures, and commerce. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to her Majesty's Opera, Drury-lane. The Princess, with her children, has taken daily drives.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF ITALY.

The Crown Prince of Italy attended Divine service on Sunday at the Italian Church, Hatton-wall, and subsequently drove to Richmond, and also visited Hampton Court, and in the evening dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. On Monday the Crown Prince inspected the principal apartments of Apsley House, the residence of the Duke of Wellington. On Tuesday his Royal Highness went to York, returning the next day. The Crown Prince has had several dinner parties at his hotel, and has also received numerous Royal and distinguished visitors and paid many visits.

The Duke of Connaught went to the Vaudeville Theatre on Saturday last.

The Duke of Cambridge had a dinner party on Monday at Gloucester House, at which were present the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Covers were laid for twenty-eight. The Duke of Cambridge, as president, attended a meeting of the Commissioners of the Royal Patriotic Fund, held at the Palace, Westminster, on Tuesday.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz arrived at St. James's Palace on Sunday from Germany.

His Excellency Musurus Pasha, accompanied by Mlle. Musurus, Paul Musurus Bey, and Ali Moushyn Bey, has left town for the Continent. M. Musurus Bey, First Secretary of the Turkish Embassy, will act as *Chargé-d'Affaires* during his Excellency's absence.

His Excellency Count Schuvaloff has left the Russian Embassy for St. Petersburg. During his Excellency's absence M. Davydoff will discharge the duties of *Chargé-d'Affaires*.

The Minister of the United States and the Misses Schenck have left town on a tour to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. During the absence of the Minister Colonel Wickham Hoffman will act as *Chargé-d'Affaires*.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell have left Eaton-square for Endsleigh Cottage, near Tavistock.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton have left town for Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire.

The Duchess of Richmond and the Ladies Gordon-Lennox have left Edgware-square for Goodwood Park.

The Duke of Norfolk has left Arundel Castle for Sheffield. Lady Flora Hastings has arrived at Arundel Castle, on a visit to the Duchess of Norfolk.

The *Post* announces that marriages are arranged to take place between the Earl of Leicester, K.G., and the Hon. Georgiana Caroline Cavendish, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Chesham; between Lord Burghley, eldest son of the Marquis of Exeter, and Miss Whitecote, only child of Sir Thomas and Lady Whitecote, of Aswarby Park, Lincolnshire; and between the Hon. Evelyn Addington, third daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Sidmouth, and Mr. Francis Arkwright, of Coton House, Warwickshire, one of the members for East Derbyshire.

Entertainments have been given by his Excellency Musurus Pasha, his Excellency the German Ambassador, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Earl and Countess of Scarborough, Earl and Countess Sydney, the Earl and Countess of Crawford, the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, Lord Carlisle and Countess Frances Waldegrave, Viscount and Viscountess Cardwell, Lady Marian Alford, Lady Margaret Beaumont, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lady John Manners, Lady Molesworth; and the Right Hon. the Speaker, who gave his seasonal dinner, on Wednesday, to the principal officers of the House of Commons.

A new railway, from Parkend, in the Forest of Dean, to Colford, constructed by the Severn and Wye Railway Company, was opened for traffic on Tuesday.

We are informed from Capetown by telegram from Madeira that a public dinner was given at Capetown, on June 26, to Mr. J. A. Froude. The Governor, the Ministry, and the President of the Council did not attend, on the plea that it was a party manifestation. Preliminary steps, it is reported, have been authorised by Parliament for the annexation of the West Coast boundary of Walwich Bay. Sir Garnet Wolseley was expected to go to the Transvaal. The news from that region was more peaceful. Advances from Capetown state that the proposed federation of South African colonies had been made the subject of violent party spirit there.

THE FLOODS IN SOUTH WALES.

The heavy and continued rains which prevailed on many days of last week and this week in the southern, midland, and western parts of England, and yet more severely in South Wales, have caused immense damage to property, and some of the local floods were attended with loss of life. The worst disaster took place, on Wednesday week, in Monmouthshire. This happened near the Cross Keys railway station, at Cwm Cern, a small village about ten miles from Newport. A reserve pond for supplying a canal burst its banks, swept furiously down through the valley, and drowned more than a dozen persons. Between the river and the canal was a factory of Welsh flannel, kept by a man named John Hunt. Adjacent to the factory was Hunt's house, built about three years ago. This house has been swept clean away. Of the ten inmates who retired to rest that Wednesday night in seeming security two only were saved, eight having been washed down the river. A small cottage stood between the canal and the turnpike; this also was washed away, and three inmates were drowned. The reservoir, known as Rogers' Pond, was about 400 yards wide, extending up the dingle a quarter of a mile. In the bank restraining its flow downwards a breach was made fully 100 ft. wide and about 40 ft. deep. The immense mass of water thus let loose swept down the steep valley to the turnpike road, which is carried across the valley on an embankment. Through this a clean breach was made, a gap being left of about 40 yards wide. The flood came against the masonry work of the canal which seems to have offered no more resistance than the embankment of earth. The water of the canal flowed forth, adding to the destructive effects of the water from the pond. In the house adjoining the factory lived Mr. Hunt, his wife, his two sons—James, aged eleven, and John, aged twenty-three; two daughters, Elizabeth, aged nineteen, and Letitia, aged twenty-one; two servant-girls, named Mary Jones, aged fifteen, and Elizabeth Weeks, aged seventeen, all of whom had retired to rest before the fatal hour. By certain noises they heard they were alarmed; but before they could dress the water suddenly burst upon them, and, except Mr. Hunt, all were instantly drowned. The old man was, with the others, swept down by the current some distance, but secured a hold of some branches and was ultimately rescued. His dog was found beside him, and for a long time would permit no one to come near his master. Mr. Hunt was much injured by bruises, and died on Sunday. In a bed-room forming a portion of the old factory two apprentice-boys were sleeping. One, named James Foley, aged fifteen was with difficulty rescued, having secured himself by floating upon a warping-machine. His fellow-apprentice, a German lad, George Klein, aged fifteen, was washed away, and nothing more was seen of him. The bodies of Mrs. Hunt and her youngest son and one of the girls were first recovered; they were destitute of all clothing except their nightdresses. Several other persons were drowned in the lower part of this valley.

The greatest amount of damage is in the neighbourhood of Abercarn, where the vale is narrow and the waters were penned in. Here springs have burst forth from the mountain side, carrying in their progress masses of debris and obstructing road, river, and rail, which all run nearly parallel through the narrow dells. Opposite Risca station two immense patches have been scoured away from the mountain side. At Cross Keys two separate torrents came down upon the line and taxed all the energies of a gang of men to prevent the rails and sleepers being carried away. Here the railway crosses a low wooden bridge, the main support of which was swept away, and stranded a quarter of a mile lower down. About Abercarn a portion of the line was deranged, and an engine with trucks laden with barks went up the line to replace the damage. In passing under Mynyddislwyn Mountain a landslip fell upon the train and carried the trucks into the wood below, completely covering them up. At the end of the tracks were the brake-vans filled with labourers. These were dragged a few yards down the line and turned over. Fortunately the labourers escaped unhurt, but had they been in the centre of the train probably not a man would have escaped with life.

The incessant downpour had so swollen the rivers Taft and Ely that the land for miles was under water. Flocks of sheep were washed down both rivers, also many horses and pigs. At St. Fagan's, the Great Western Railway was more than two feet under water. Persons living in the lower part of the village could only occupy their bed-rooms, the lower rooms being flooded. The occupants were taken in and out by boats. Canton-common, near Cardiff, had five feet of water over it, and lamp-posts are half-buried in water. A large number of houses had the water half-way up the lower rooms, and rafts had been constructed to remove the occupants. Many of the inhabitants of Ely Village had left for higher ground, the water being up to some of the bed-rooms. At Grange-town, just outside Cardiff, hundreds of inhabitants have been removed by boats from Cardiff. The turnpike road between Cardiff and St. Nicholas has been impassable. The rain flooded the rivers Wye, Monnow, and Trothy, so that large quantities of hay, clover, roots, and other crops, and live and deadstock, were washed away. Thousands of acres were submerged. Several roads were rendered impassable, and boats and carriages were busy in the town of Monmouth bearing food and fuel to the families whose houses were inundated. The neighbourhood of Usk was even in a worse state than Monmouth.

In the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, and along the valley of the Severn, at Lydney, Sudeley, and Blakeney, great mischief has been done by the inundation, which was aggravated, as in the Abercarn valley, by the bursting of a reservoir at Cinderford.

The accounts from the midland counties, Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire, since last Monday, have been deplorable; but we do not hear of much loss of life.

The Allan steamship *Manitoba* sailed from Liverpool for Quebec on Saturday last with 378 passengers.

The honour of knighthood has been conferred on William Henry Farncomb Mitchell, Esq., President of the Legislative Council of the colony of Victoria.

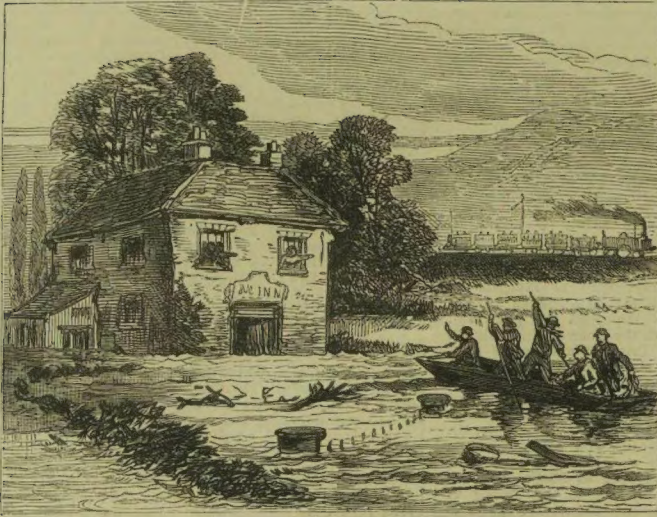
Mr. Edward A. Freeman has received from the King of the Greeks the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Redeemer.

An Italian paper announces that the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany has directed the sale of all his private estates in his old dominions, the value of which is estimated at 7,000,000*l.*

After a voyage of one hour and fifty minutes, the twinship *Castalia* reached Calais from Dover on Wednesday afternoon. The wind was against the vessel and the sea was rough, but she is said to have been very steady.

Notwithstanding the rain, the summer manoeuvres were continued on Wednesday, when an engagement took place between the two army corps near Hartford Bridge Flats. It was won by the force under the command of Sir Henry de Bock. The last battle of the campaign was fought at Sandhurst on Thursday, and resulted in a draw. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge were present.

THE FLOODS IN SOUTH WALES.



NAVIES IN A PUNT GOING TO A PUBLIC-HOUSE NEAR CARDIFF.



RIDING TO THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.



BREACH IN THE HIGH ROAD AND CANAL FROM THE BURSTING OF THE CWM CARN RESERVOIR.



HOLE MADE IN A COTTAGE TO SAVE THE FAMILY.



ATTEMPT TO SAVE THE HORSES FROM A STABLE AT RISCA.



AMERICAN SKETCHES: THE LADIES' WINDOW AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 23.

The adjourned debate in the Assembly on Thursday last created great excitement, and resulted in a heavy blow to the Left. M. Savary opened the proceedings by a three hours' speech, mainly devoted to attacks upon Bonapartism and M. Rouher. After M. Haefiens had replied, on behalf of the party attacked, MM. Buffet and Dufaure successively addressed the tribune to defend the Public Prosecutor and the Prefect of Police from the attacks made by M. Rouher the day before. The former, in course of his speech, said that the Government would keep a watch over the Revolutionists as well as over the Bonapartists. This led to a passage of arms between him and M. Gambetta, who roundly accused the ruling powers of supporting the Bonapartists and retaining functionaries belonging to that party in office. After a slight tumult, the voting was proceeded with. After the order of the day, pure and simple, had been rejected by 424 votes against 272, the resolution proposed by M. Baragnon, an Orleanist, stating that the Assembly, satisfied with the Government's declaration, passed to the order of the day, was carried by 483 votes against 3, the Left abstaining from voting. On Friday the Public Powers Bill was adopted by 550 votes to 82; and it was decided that the Budget for 1876 should be taken on Monday. Then M. Malatre succeeded in getting declared urgent a motion for the adjournment of the Assembly, after the Budget had been settled, to Nov. 30. On Monday the Budget was brought forward, and its discussion has, as yet, provoked no outbreak.

The real question of interest is that of the dissolution of the Assembly. The Left are so eager for this that they wish the work left for the Assembly to do to be settled at once, without adjournment. A statement was made to the Committee of the Assembly charged with the consideration of the question of prorogation by the Ministry in favour of a recess. Yesterday M. Amadee Pontalis read the report of the Committee proposing that the adjournment should be from Aug. 4 to Nov. 15, and it was decided that the question should be discussed to-day. The feeling outside the Assembly is that many members will do all they can to prolong the existence of that body another year by delaying the important questions still remaining for decision before it can close its labours. Some members of the Government evidently favour such a plan.

Rumours were current at the close of last week that M. L'ou Renault, the Prefect of Police, would resign in consequence of the attack made upon him in the Assembly during the late debate. The defence of him made by M. Buffet was considered very weak; but M. Renault has the support of other members of the Cabinet, and feels enough confidence to retain his position.

The lion of the day in Paris is the Sultan of Zanzibar, but the former visit of the Shah seems to have deadened to some extent the appetite of the Parisians so far as regards Eastern potentates. At any rate, the sayings and doings of the Seyyid fail to attract the *gobemouches* to any great extent. He arrived here on Friday night, and was conveyed in Marshal MacMahon's carriage to the Hotel de Louvre. On Saturday, after being interviewed by a *Figaro* reporter, he visited the National Library, and some other public buildings; and on Sunday was taken down to Versailles, and introduced to the Marshal, and to the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier. He was present at the fête given for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in the south, and at the state performance at the Opera on Wednesday, and attends a dinner given in his honour at the Presidency to-night.

The subscriptions for the relief of the inundated districts on the Marechale MacMahon's list amount to upwards of eight million francs. The delegates from the Mansion House, charged to inspect the extent of the disasters, passed through Paris on Saturday, and were entertained at a banquet at Toulouse on their arrival.

There is a rumour that during the adjournment of the Assembly Marshal MacMahon will take a political tour in the south.

SPAIN.

By a large majority the Constitutional Committee have rejected the amendment opposing the adoption of the principle of religious liberty.

It is reported from Madrid that Saballs, with his force, has retreated from before Puyceda, that General Martinez Campos is about to attack Seo d'Urgel, and that the bombardment of the Carlist ports on the Cantabrian coast is to be resumed. General Donregaray is represented by his party as having reconcentrated the whole Carlist army by a masterly strategic movement, and it is stated that he has entered Lerida at the head of his forces. On the other hand, it is reported that Donregaray has been wounded, and has taken refuge on French territory. It is officially announced in Madrid that Fort Collado, said to be the last stronghold of the Carlists in the province of Castellon, has surrendered, with eleven officers and 300 soldiers.

BELGIUM.

The King and Queen arrived at the camp of Beverloo yesterday week. A great review of the troops assembled there took place at three o'clock. The troops were composed of thirty-five battalions of infantry, twenty squadrons of cavalry, and twelve batteries of artillery. After the review the King presented four regiments with colours. The foreign military attachés were present. In the evening a dinner of one hundred covers was given at the Royal residence. The King and Queen have returned to Laken, and the camp was raised on Monday. On Thursday a review of troops on a large scale was to be held at Brussels.

GERMANY.

After a short stay at Salzburg last week the Emperor of Germany proceeded on his journey. His Majesty was met at Strobl by the Emperor of Austria, and the two Sovereigns arrived together at Ischl on Thursday week. A dinner was afterwards given at the Imperial villa there. After having received a farewell visit from the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor William left Ischl yesterday week, and returned to Salzburg.

The first session of the Provincial Assembly for Alsace-Lorraine was closed last Saturday evening by the Governor in the name of the Emperor, the delegates having disposed of all the matters submitted to them.

In the Bavarian elections the Liberals appear to have been nearly everywhere successful. Out of fifty-eight delegates to be elected thirty of that party have already been chosen.

Baron von Loe, President of the Catholic Association of Mayence, has been condemned to six months' imprisonment in a fortress for treasonable utterances in a speech delivered by him on Oct. 26, 1873.

RUSSIA.

Accompanied by the Czar, the King of Sweden left St. Petersburg for Cronstadt, on Monday, and thence started on his return to Stockholm.

We learn from St. Petersburg that the International Telegraph Conference closed its sittings on Monday, after signing the draught of the Convention which has been drawn up. The Conference was opened on June 1. Another will be held in 1878, in London.

General Lomakin, with a Russian military expedition, has arrived in the interior of Turkestan, and has sent a detachment to reconnoitre a hitherto unexplored district. Later advices state that the Tekke tribes have submitted to Russia, and have undertaken to surrender all the prisoners they had captured. Five hundred Persian prisoners from Khiva have reached the Russian head-quarters at Igda.

TURKEY.

According to a Constantinople paper, the Grand Vizier has set the example of reducing official salaries by greatly cutting down his own. The committee on the subject of financial reforms in Turkey has begun its sittings.

Orders have been given by the Porte to dispatch troops against the insurgents in the Herzegovina, and an Austrian force is also marching upon the frontier.

Lefke, a town in Asiatic Turkey, has been almost totally destroyed by a fire which broke out on the 11th inst.

EGYPT.

Mr. Cholmondeley Pennell and Mr. E. A. R. Acton, who were recently commissioned by the English Government to assist the Government of Egypt in forming a new Ministry of Commerce, have, by a late decree of the Khedive, been appointed respectively the directors of the internal and external commerce of Egypt.

All the Princes of the late reigning family of Dufour, including Hassan Allah, who was proclaimed Sultan after the death of Ibrahim, have given in their submission.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 22nd ult., states that the preparations for the visit of the Prince of Wales have been begun—"It is, I believe, proposed to have a shooting expedition on a large scale in the jungles of Malda and Purneah, one of the best tiger-grounds in Bengal; and I hear that a series of questions has been addressed by the Government to the magistrates of these districts regarding the sport to be expected and the means of conveyance. The natives of the Punjab have determined to spend £20,000 in receiving his Royal Highness. The list of troops to be assembled at the Delhi Camp of Exercise has been published, and has been arranged so as to give the Prince an opportunity of seeing some of the most famous regiments of the Bengal army, as well as specimens of the various nationalities of which it is composed."

The impostor who gave himself out some time ago as Nana Sahib has been sentenced by the Maharajah Scindia to four years' imprisonment.

AUSTRALIA.

The Treasurer has brought forward the Budget in the Legislative Assembly for Victoria. It proposes a remission of Customs duties to the extent of £23,000, and new taxation to the amount of £517,000 upon land, houses, banks, insurance, and stamps. The taxes on spirits and tobacco are also increased. Loans are proposed for £2,750,000, to be expended in reproductive public works.

Mr. Wilson has been elected Member of the Legislative Council for the Western Province of Victoria.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Cabinet has been reconstructed. The Hon. Daniel Pollen is now Premier, the Hon. Julius Vogel Postmaster-General, and the Hon. Mr. Atkinson Treasurer. There is no change in the other departments.

At a meeting, last Saturday, of the creditors and debenture-holders of the Jersey Railway Company (Limited) the line from St. Heliers to St. Aubin was purchased by a local capitalist.

The death is announced of Herr Ruben, director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna. Herr Ruben was the favourite pupil of Cornelius. His most celebrated picture is that of the "End of the Hussites," in the Belvedere Museum at Vienna.

Colonel T. G. Montgomerie, R.E., has been appointed by her Majesty's Government Commissioner to represent this country at the Geographical Exhibition and Congress being held at Paris. Colonel Montgomerie's address is, Hotel St. Romaine, Rue du Dauphin, Paris.

Some further particulars of the terrible earthquake in South America are brought by the Pacific mail. Several towns and villages have been destroyed, and the number of killed in Cuzco alone is estimated at 5000, whilst elsewhere three-fourths of the population are said to have perished.

The Postmaster-General has, in answer to representations made to him by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, agreed to accelerate the West Indian, American, and Australian mails landed at Plymouth, and destined for the North. Henceforth the North of England and the South of Scotland will be placed on an equality with the metropolis in the delivery of these mails.

Serious riots have broken out at San Miguel, in Salvador, in consequence of an order prohibiting the reading of an episcopal pastoral. Two Generals and many civilians were killed, and property to the value of 1,000,000 dols. was destroyed, but the military suppressed the disturbance and shot several of the rioters.

A dinner has been given by the Minister of Public Works in France to Mr. Furley and Captain Rennick, the delegates sent to Toulouse to distribute the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations. The delegates were very cordially received, and thanked for the efforts which had been made in England on behalf of the distressed districts.

A new route to the Continent, by way of Sheerness and Flushing, was opened on Monday. The route will shorten the journey to Cologne and other places by two hours, and superior steamers have been provided for the passage. These vessels have been constructed by the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company. The Stadt Middleburgh, the first ship of the new line, left Sheerness on Monday morning at ten o'clock.

A conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations will be held at the Hague on Sept. 1. The object of the association, as stated in its report, is "to organise the peace and well-being of the nations upon the well-defined basis of international law, and to secure the settlement of the differences of nations by peaceful methods." Last year the conference of the association was held at Geneva. A large number of delegates from the different countries of Europe and from America will, it is expected, be present.

Several correspondents report the continued prevalence of floods in various districts, while others mention the flooding of fresh places, owing to the continued heavy fall of rain. Some severe thunderstorms have taken place.

The Extra Supplement.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

A view of Durlam Cathedral, by Mr. S. Read, was given in our Extra Supplement a few weeks since; and we now present one of Canterbury Cathedral, as most opportune this week for the meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute in that revered old city. A lecture on the Cathedral was delivered and discussed yesterday in the proceedings of that learned society; but everybody is aware that, besides its great architectural merits, exemplifying almost every variation of pointed styles, from the Transition-Norman to the Perpendicular, during four centuries, this grand old building is second only to Westminster Abbey in the multitude of its associations with our national history. Dean Stanley, now of Westminster, but formerly of Canterbury, the late Professor Willis, and Canon Robertson, have related these matters in works of standard value, and Dr. Hook has narrated the lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The site of this cathedral is undoubtedly the same which was granted by the Saxon King Ethelbert and Queen Bertha to the missionary St. Augustine for a church of the Christian faith, then newly imparted to our forefathers; but the first two Archbishops of the Norman period, Lanfranc and Anselm, built a church of their own, to which Prior Conrad added the choir. It was in his church that Archbishop Thomas Becket was murdered in 1170; but the choir was destroyed by fire soon afterwards, and the whole was reconstructed within the next ten years, under the direction successively of William of Sens and of "William the Englishman." In the fourteenth century a new nave and transepts were built, and the edifice was completed by the great central tower. The arrangement of the cloisters and other precincts seems to bear token of the great Benedictine monastery that formerly existed here. With regard to the interior, a mere enumeration of its most interesting features would run to some length; there is the reputed actual spot, with the identical pavement, wall, and doorway, that witnessed the death of the martyred prelate seven hundred years ago; and in one of the chapels is the place of his magnificent shrine, where he was so long honoured as a veritable saint. We have preferred, in a separate Engraving, to copy Mr. S. Read's fine picture of the tomb of Edward the Black Prince, which was in the last Winter Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. The brass effigy of that famous English warrior, once richly gilt, may also be studied in the facsimile at the Crystal Palace. The tomb is decorated with the ostrich plumes and motto of our Prince of Wales; and its canopy displays the sculptured emblem of the Holy Trinity. His shield, of wood covered with embroidered leather, his velvet surcoat, his casque, his gauntlets of armour, and the scabbard of his sword hang above the princely hero's mortal bed of rest.

MUSIC.

Although Mr. Mapleson's season of *Hor Majesty's Opera*, at Drury Lane Theatre, nominally closed last Saturday, it has been practically prolonged by the addition of six extra performances. The first of these was given on Monday, when the opera was "Les Huguenots," and included the fine singing of Madame Christine Nilsson as Valentine, a character in which this great artist appeared last season with marked success. Signor Campanini resumed the part of Raoul with the same effect as heretofore; and Madame Tresselt-Bettini gave the music of the tango, Urbano, with those fine qualities of voice and style which have so often been manifested therein. The character of Margherita di Valois was filled by Mlle. Singelli for the first time here. The fluent and graceful vocalisation of this accomplished singer was well displayed in the important music assigned to the Queen of Navarre. Signori Galassi and De Reschi were efficient, respectively, as San Bris and Di Nevers, Signor Castelmari having been the Marcello. Other characters were sustained by Mlle. Baurmeister and Signori Rinaldini, Costa, Grazi, Casaboni, Paladini, Zobel, and Romani.

On Tuesday "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed, and Mlle. Titiens repeated one of her grandest impersonations—that of the heroine in Donizetti's tragic opera—the cast having been in other respects also as before. On Wednesday "Lohengrin" was given, for the eighth time; for Thursday "Lacina di Lammormoor" was announced; for Friday "Le Nozze di Figaro," and this (Saturday) evening the performances will terminate with "Lohengrin."

The season now on the point of conclusion by Mr. Mapleson opened, on April 10, with "Fidelio," the cast of which included the fine performance of Mlle. Titiens as Leonora. Madame Christine Nilsson returned in the first week in May, and reappeared as Edith Plantagenet, in Balfe's "Il Talismano." At this establishment, as at the Royal Italian Opera, the principal event of the season was the production of an Italian version of Wagner's "Lohengrin," which was brought out at Her Majesty's Opera on June 12, with a very strong cast and much stage splendour, as noticed at the time. The Elsa of Madame Nilsson and the Ortruda of Mlle. Titiens were conspicuous among other important features in the performance, which also included Signor Campanini's effective cantabile singing in the character of Lohengrin.

Ambrose Thomas's "Mignon" was revived, after an interval of two years, and again gave occasion for one of the most remarkable of Madame Nilsson's performances, as the heroine.

Several important new appearances have been made during the past season, the chief successes having been gained by lady singers—Mlles. Anna de Belocca, Elena Varesi, Marguerite Chapuy, and Felicità Pernini. Three tenors of more or less merit—Signori Panzetta, Bignardi, and Brignoli—were heard for the first time here. Most of the principal singers of last season, besides the artists incidentally mentioned above, have reappeared, including Mesdames Marie Roze and Demerice Lablache, Mlle. Risarelli, Signori Fancelli, Giliandi, M. Capout, Signori Rota, Catalani, Herr Behrens, &c.

The fine band of the establishment, with M. Sainson as principal and solo violinist, has again been an important feature in the performances, which have continued to be aided by the skilled and experienced direction of Sir Michael Costa. The admirable scene-painting of Mr. William Beverly has been especially noticeable among the stage effects of "Lohengrin."

The excellent performances of the French Opera Company at the Gaiety Theatre were to close yesterday (Friday) evening. The artists will proceed to Dublin, where they will give a short series of operas.

The annual concert of the Royal Academy of Music took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when many of the students distinguished themselves in various branches of composition and performance. Miss Larkcom (the first soprano prize at the recent Crystal Palace music meetings) and Miss Mary Davies (Welsh Choral Union scholar) were particularly successful; other effective performances

having been those of Misses J. Jones and Bolingbroke (Parepa-Rosa scholar), Mr. Henry Guy, and Mr. Wadmore; besides concerted pieces in which Misses Larkson, M. Williams, Shaboe, A. Aylward, M. J. Williams, K. Brand, Edward, M. Dval, Reinart, Thilda Fischer, and A. Butterworth, and Messrs. Howells, Nicholls, R. George, Boutenot, and Brecken rendered good service. The high and special reputation of the institution for pianoforte-playing was fully sustained by the several performances of Misses Edridge, K. Steel, Borton, A. Curtis, Turner-Burnett, Messrs. Dear and Hampfyle, in addition to which Schumann's fugue in B flat was skilfully executed on the organ by Mr. Rose, and the adagio from Spohr's ninth violin concerto was played with great taste and refinement by Mdlle. Vaillant. The most important specimen of composition was the first movement of a symphony by Mr. A. H. Jackson, which was chosen by the examiners from four that were submitted to them, and gained the reward of the Lucas Silver Medal. There was a full orchestra, mostly consisting of past or present students of the Academy, some of the former being among the best members of our opera bands. The prizes were distributed by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). Dr. Macfarren (Principal of the Academy) made an address, in which he glanced at the history of the Academy from its foundation, referring to the fact of its present unexampled prosperity. The Marquis of Lorne (on the part of the Princess) replied, stating that it had given her Royal Highness much pleasure to preside on the occasion, and expressing his belief that the performances of the students might compare with those of any similar institution on the Continent. The performances were ably directed by Mr. Walter Macfarren, the appointed conductor of the Academy. The following is the list of the awards of the principal prizes:—Lucas Silver Medal (from a design by T. Woolner, R.A.), to A. H. Jackson; Parepa-Rosa Gold Medal (in memory of Madame Parepa-Rosa—endowed by Carl Rosa), to J. L. Wadmore; Sterndale Bennett Prize (pursue of ten guineas), to Fanny Boxell; the gold-mounted violin bow, given by Mr. Tubbs for proficiency in violin-playing, to Mr. Reginald Luke, a very promising student. Other prizes—bronze medals and books, and certificates of merit—were bestowed on other pupils who had distinguished themselves in their studies.

Last Saturday's summer concert at the Crystal Palace was the sixth and final performance of the series. The programme included Gade's graceful cantata, "The Erl-King's Daughter," for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, and a miscellaneous selection. A new tenor singer, Mr. McGuckin, was favourably received, as was Herr Franke, a solo violinist, who made his first appearance here. The other principal singers were Misses E. Wynne, Blanche Cole, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. G. Fox, and Signor Foli. Mr. Manns conducted, as usual.

We have already drawn attention to the establishment of summer promenade concerts at the Alexandra Palace, to take place on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings. This scheme was inaugurated on Wednesday last, when the first part of the programme consisted of a vocal and instrumental selection from Beethoven, including solo pieces which were effectively sung by Mdlle. Bunsen ("In questa tomba") and Signor Brignoli ("Adelaide"). The cantata, "Meerestille," was given by orchestra and chorus; this portion of the concert having opened with the overture to "Fidelio" and concluded with the march and chorus, "Hail, mighty master," from the music to "The Ruins of Athens." The remainder of the concert comprised various popular pieces, including Jullien's "British Army Quadrille" with the co-operation of the bands of the Coldstream Guards, under Mr. Fred Godfrey; the Grenadiers, under Mr. Dan Godfrey; and the pipes and drums and fife of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The concert of this (Saturday) evening is to include a selection from Balfe, Irish ballads, and other popular features, the principal vocalists announced being Miss Rose Hersee and Signor Foli. Mr. Weist Hill, the well-known violinist, fulfils his duties as conductor with the skill which might be expected from his knowledge and experience.

The concert recital of Gounod's "Faust," announced by Madame Campobello-Sinco, took place at St. James's Hall on Monday evening; the lady just named having sung with great effect the music of Margherita, with which she has so often been successfully associated in stage performances of the opera. The distribution of the cast otherwise was as follows:—Faust, Signor Dignardi; Mephistopheles, Signor Foli; Valentin, Signor Campobello; Wagner, Signor Marini; Siebel, Mdlle. Michellini; and Maria, Madame Demerice-Lablache. There was a full band and chorus, and Signor Arditi conducted. The "Kermesse" chorus, and that of the soldiers, were encored.

The use of the salons of the Countess de Galve, at 52, Grosvenor-gardens, was kindly given, last week, for a matinee musicale, with the object of raising a fund for the establishment of a home at Milan for English and American students of music. Large numbers of young girls from both countries annually resort to Milan to devote themselves to the study of the vocal art, especially for that of dramatic singing. As in some cases they arrive there poor and friendless, speaking no language but their own, and with no knowledge of foreign customs or habits of life, it may be easily understood how much they stand in need of protection and assistance. The experience of the last few years has rendered it necessary to provide some shelter at least for those who desire to avail themselves of a "home" where facilities will be provided for constant attendance at the Scala Theatre and other necessities; and such a home is about to be established, it is hoped, before the winter season. The distinguished artist of Her Majesty's Theatre, with the permission of Mr. Mapleson, came forward and volunteered to give their aid to the cause; and a concert was arranged, at which the singing of Mesdames Trebelli-Bettini, Demerice-Lablache, Roze-Perkins, Mdlles. Berton, Victoire Bunsen, Michellini, Pernini, and Risarelli, and Messrs. Urio, Campobello, Castelmari, Gillandi, Fancelli, and Shakespear contributed to a varied programme. Signor Alberto Visetti gave a performance on the piano, and Mr. John Thomas a solo on the harp. Donations or subscriptions will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, 1, St. James's-square.

Covent-Garden Theatre will reopen, on Aug. 7, for Promenade Concerts—again under the lesseeship of Messrs. Gatti, who have engaged Signor Arditi as conductor. Various features of special interest are in preparation.

A meeting of the executive committee for establishing a National Training-School for Music was recently held at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor in the chair. Mr. Simms, Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company, announced that his company intended to subscribe five scholarships of £40 each for five years. The hon. secretaries were requested to write to the City companies, drawing their attention to the scheme, and to advertise the scholarships promised.

Local rehearsals for the approaching Norwich Festival have already begun in St. Andrew's Hall (where all the performances are given), under the direction of Sir J. Benedict, the conductor of the festival. Mr. A. Sullivan has intimated to the committee of management his regret that he is unable to

write his promised cantata of "David and Jonathan." Mr. Sullivan's health is not in a very satisfactory state, and his medical advisers have recommended perfect quiet. Sir G. J. Elvey's "Wedding March," composed for the marriage of Princess Louise, will probably be performed at the festival. Mr. W. T. Best, organist at the Royal Albert Hall and St. George's Hall, Liverpool, will contribute an overture expressly composed for the occasion. Among other overtures which will be introduced may be mentioned Wagner's "Lohengrin," Weber's "Jubilee," Rossini's "William Tell," &c.

A series of fifteen ballad concerts has been organised, to be given during the autumn, at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the principal towns in the north of England and the midland counties. Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Foli, and other eminent artists have been engaged for the scheme.

A new instrument entitled the "cophophone" was exhibited at Willis's Rooms on Saturday. It is the invention of the Chevalier de Furtado Coelho, and is developed from the primitive and familiar "musical glasses." Its capacity may be indicated by mentioning the pieces played by the inventor. These were "Casta diva," a polka and valse, and Rossini's duet "Mirà la bianca luna," in which the cophophone was associated with a violoncello. Alike in the dance music and in the more sustained and expressive phrases of Bellini and Rossini, the new instrument appeared to great advantage in point of beauty of tone and "singing" power. How far it will become an accepted instrument remains to be seen. M. de Furtado Coelho was assisted by Madame Edna Hall, Miss Bolingbroke, Mr. W. Shakespear, and Signor Federici, by whom several concerted pieces were sung with great taste and success. Signor Tito Mattei (pianoforte) and M. Albert (violoncello) contributed solos on their respective instruments, and the conductors were Sir J. Benedict and Signor Randegger.

THEATRES.

There appears to be a general effort now to utilise past successes comparatively recent in date. Theatrical artists are not willing to surrender their hold of favourite characters, while a house remains unlet; and venture even upon forlorn hopes while the dramas in which they had so lately gained an accession of reputation continue unacted. Accordingly, at the Globe, now under the direction of Mr. Alexander Henderson, those very excellent actors, Mr. and Mrs. Billington, reappeared in the Adelphi drama of "Rough and Ready," written by Paul Merit, which on Monday was performed with every mark of success. It will be recollected that this drama was written expressly for these artists, and that its proved attractions justify its reproduction. "Rough and Ready" is, as a drama, an exceedingly fair specimen of the rough-and-ready class. It abounds in good, straightforward writing, and its situations bring the various acts to a close with immediate applause. The part of Mrs. Valentine, the wealthy widow, is one exactly suited to Mrs. Billington, and its severity sits gracefully upon her. It has, however, its difficulties. The hesitation which she displays as to recognising the rights of her eldest son, and the wrong to which she consents in regard to him, rather shake her in the moral esteem of the conscientious playgoer; but, on the other hand, the ultimate aim of the character is sufficiently apparent to all, and prepares for her a triumph at the last. Mr. Cecil Boyle performed the part of Harry Valentine with the requisite determination, and Mr. Jackson was thoroughly efficient in that of Nathaniel Hickory. Mr. Billington himself, in Mark Musgrave, is really great. The character is completely rounded off, and most forcibly pronounced. The Yorkshire dialect is, besides, perfect, and the by-play everywhere satisfactory. Alice May was nicely represented by Miss E. Meyrick; and Mdlle. Camille Dubois, as Amelia Norman, sang a song for which she was deservedly applauded. We cannot conclude without praising the stage arrangements and the thoroughly artistic manner in which the whole performance was conducted. We trust that the experiment will prove thoroughly successful.

In a similar spirit, the Queen's was on Saturday reopened under the direction of Mr. Charles Barrington, with Mr. Tom Taylor's very fortunate play of "Lady Cleary." Of course, there are changes in the original cast. Miss Helen Barry, for instance, now sustains the part of Lady Cleary, and performs it with much power and considerable grace. Miss Marie Henderson was lively and pleasant in Lady Betty Noel. The interesting part of Lord Cleary was excellently interpreted by Mr. George Rignold, who has just returned from a prosperous tour in America, where he has been performing "Henry V." with extraordinary élan. He hopes next year to be able to produce that grand historical play in England. The part of the implacable Lord Charles Spencer was undertaken by Mr. T. Mead, and that of King William was intrusted to Mr. A. Lindsay. Seum Goodman was powerfully rendered by Mr. McIntyre; and the residue of the characters were all respectfully represented.

A new farce has been produced at the Strand, by Arthur Clements, called "Two to One." It is sprightly and humorous, but exceedingly simple. It consists only of three characters—a cook, a housemaid, and an Irish footman. The two former (Miss Maria Jones and Miss Mary Stephens) are desperately in love with the last (Mr. C. H. Stephenson), and are such rivals that they are jealous of each other's attentions to their fellow-servant. In the strife which takes place he comes in for his share of the blows, and is prevented from having his breakfast. At length he promises each separately to wed on the same day, which leads to their temporary reconciliation; but they finding that he has engaged himself to both, the storm again rages. He then explains that he is already married, and the curtain falls. The merriment is sustained throughout, and fully sympathised with by the audience. Mr. Byron's "Weak Woman" continues attractive.

Signor Salvini took his farewell of the English stage, on Friday week, in the character of "Othello." Wishes are expressed for his speedy return.

An amateur performance in aid of the Endowment Fund of the Society for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb takes place this (Saturday) evening at the King's Cross Theatre. The programme includes "The Chimney Corner" and "The First Night." The chief part in the latter is sustained by Mr. Herbert Tree, the heroine of the piece being represented by Miss May Vincent, who has already given her services to performances for charitable objects five times this season.

At the annual meeting of the proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre it was stated that the receipts had been £11,934, and the expenditure £7455.

Miss Faithful has accepted an offer to visit the provinces with her charming little company and the musical comedietta which she has lately given at Egyptian Hall. She will first visit Buxton and Harrogate.

NEW ZEALAND AT THE POLYTECHNIC.

A new entertainment has been provided this week for visitors to the Royal Polytechnic Institution. In the large theatre, by means of the powerful magnifying reflector with the oxy-

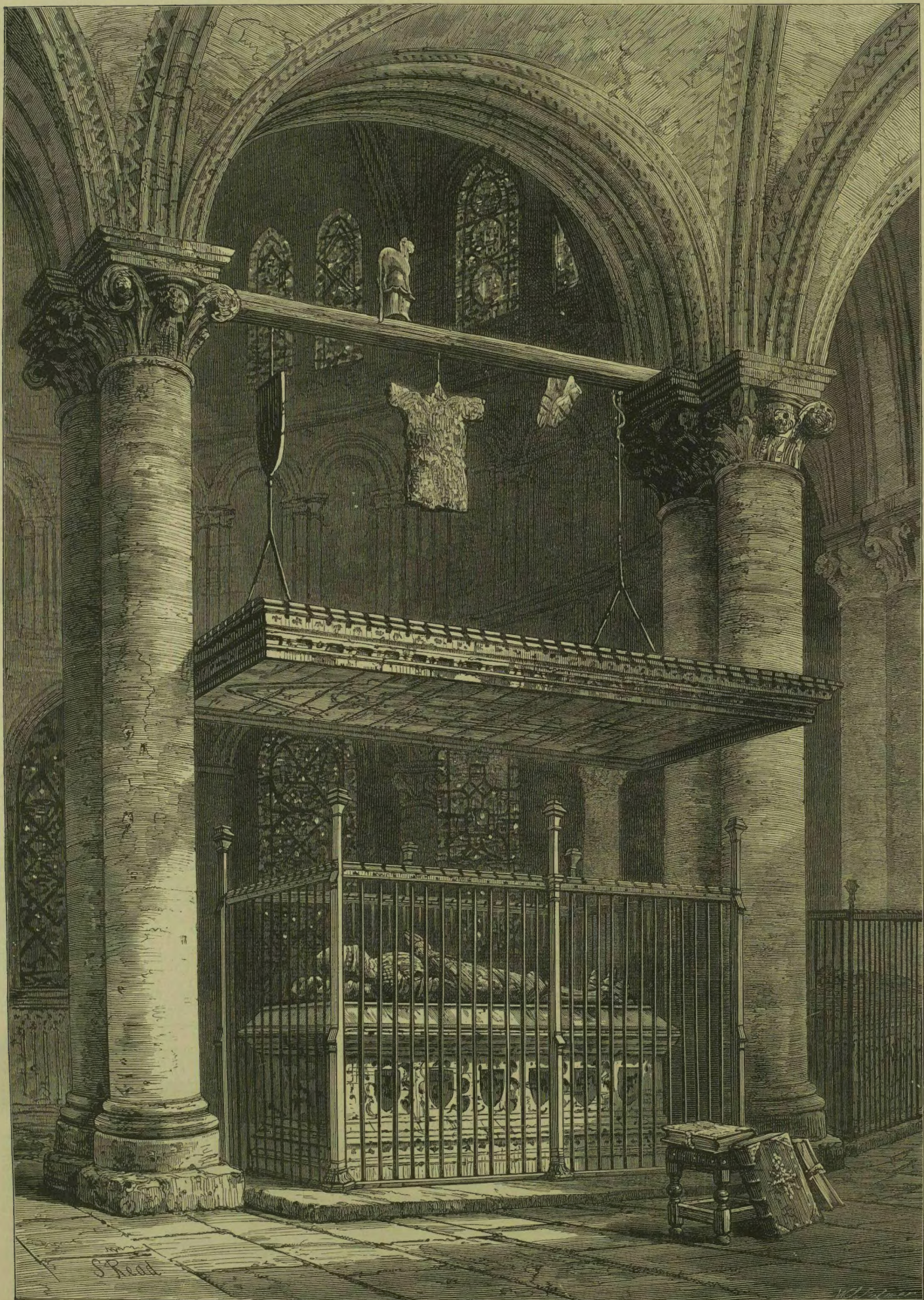
hydrogen lime light, a series of thirty or forty dissolving views are produced from photographic transparencies representing the landscape scenery of New Zealand, and chiefly of the wonderful volcanic region, from Tongariro, above Lake Taupo, to Whakari Island, in the Bay of Plenty. These views have been prepared by Mr. D. L. Mundy, F.R.G.S., with the addition of truthful colouring from the original negatives of his photographs, sixteen of which were lately published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., with descriptive notes by Professor von Hochstetter, of Vienna, in a volume entitled "Rotomahana; or, the Boiling Springs of New Zealand." Having, at the time of its publication, deservedly commended that work, the scientific interest of which is equal to its artistic merit, we scarcely need dwell so much upon this reproduction of its admirable views, in a more effective and popular form, for the assembled spectators at the Polytechnic. The exhibition begins with an event both of geographical and historical importance, the first visit of Captain Cook to New Zealand in 1769; those parts of the coast which were then explored by English sailors, and which had not been discovered by Tasman or any other navigator, being shown in Mr. Mundy's opening views. They are accompanied by Cook's own chart of the two large islands, an autograph record of his astronomical observations, and a portrait of Cook himself. The next subject represented is the native Maori race of mankind, with whom the British Government has been more than once engaged in a troublesome warfare, but the majority of whom are now our loyal fellow-subjects and peaceful neighbours of the English colonists. Their condition of life in the wilder districts, where Mr. Mundy some years ago gained an intimate personal acquaintance with the leading chiefs of the inland and northern tribes, is vividly illustrated by these pictures of the people, their figures and costumes, their houses, their wardances, and exercises of strength or skill. The name of Sir George Grey, a former Governor of the colony, which has twice been extremely indebted to his firm and upright administration for saving it from the utmost dangers in the infancy of its social existence, is mentioned here also as that of a friend and protector of the native race. His delightful island home at Knaian, where he has formed extensive botanical and zoological collections of great value, and which is a paradise of fair scenery and climate, is shown by Mr. Mundy, who has sojourned there as a guest. The Thames gold-fields, with the same view of Grahamstown, and all its busy quartz-crushing and gold-washing establishments, that lately appeared in our Journal, come next before the spectators; after which they are invited to enter the romantic wilderness of forest and mountain in the interior of Auckland Province. The whole marvellous volcanic region, extending 200 miles from the central group, Tongariro and its neighbour mountains, through the lakes and rivers which thence spread towards the north-eastern shore, and far out to sea, ending with the sulphurous marine volcano still in full activity, is clearly placed before them. Its phenomena are briefly and simply explained, and its most picturesque features are rendered visible in the dissolving views, which are certainly among the most successful performances of their kind. Those of the White Terrace Cascade, or Te Tarata, and Otukapanerangi, or the Pink Terrace Cascade, at Lake Rotomahana, will have been made previously familiar to our readers by the Engravings we have presented to them; but here being seen in magnified proportions, and with the colours of nature, they acquire great additional force. The same remark may be applied to the other illustrations of the volcanic land and waters, the geysers, boiling pools and streams, and steaming plains or hills, which were shown in the published book of photographs, but appear still more wonderful in the Polytechnic theatre. Mr. J. L. King, with his usual tact and vivacity, delivers the brief oral statements and explanations required. A portrait of Mr. Mundy himself, as is due, perhaps, to his enterprise as a traveller, and to his skill and taste as a photographic artist, has been received with applause. But the exhibition closes, most appropriately, with that of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, following a harbour of the departure of H.M.S. Galatea from Auckland.

"THE PICTURE BOOK."

It is not likely that we, of the *Illustrated London News*, which has done its best to provide weekly pictorial entertainment, with something of instruction and information concerning topics of the day, for readers of every class, should fail to sympathise with the children's delight over their picture-book. Children in Germany, where Mr. Kurzbaner found this pleasant little family party engaged in such an occupation, have the nearest resemblance to our own dear little ones in England, who readily accept the imported German toys, and imitate the German Christmas trees, following the example of their juvenile contemporaries in the Fatherland. By the way, it would puzzle a child, or a wise man, to tell the reason why that should be called "the Fatherland," and this land of ours "the Mother country;" or why the German, in speaking of our common orb of diurnal and nocturnal light, should make "the Moon a masculine *he*, and the Sun a feminine *she*." But we do not care to interrupt the simple enjoyment of these two little boys and this little girl with any philological riddles. Their father is a characteristic German, of the type with which Voss or Jean Paul may have made us pretty well acquainted. He smokes the pipe of domestic peace, and quietly shares the happiness of the eager youngsters, while his thrifty housewife, their industrious mother, is busy at the stove, no doubt to prepare their savoury supper. The picture is engraved by permission of the Berlin Photographic Company.

A German reader kindly informs us that the name which the "Berlin Artists on the Spree" gave to their mimic ship of war, though literally "Nine-eyes," means also a lamprey, which was not inappropriate to their vessel bound on a voyage in quest of a jolly festive dinner. It was just as though a Thames steam-boat, engaged for a similar holiday service between London and Greenwich, should for the nonce be called the Whitebait, a dainty little fish of local renown.

We gave some illustrations of the camp and observatory station formed at Chulal Point, on the coast of Siam, for the British scientific expedition to record the phenomena of the solar eclipse. Mr. Frank E. Lott, one of the party, by whom these illustrations were supplied, has called our attention to one or two mistakes in the remarks we made upon them. The camp was prepared, first clearing a space in the jungle for this purpose, by order of the Siamese Government, which has acted with the greatest liberality and hospitality upon this occasion; and its orders were most zealously and efficiently performed by Captain Loftus. The officers and detachment of seamen from H.M.S. Lapwing did not arrive till three days after the party of astronomers were in occupation of the camp. With reference to the pagodas at Bangkok, we also learn that "Wat Poh" is the proper name of one of them; and "Wat Sah," which we had confounded with it from the description in Mr. Vincent's book, is a different building of the same class in that Siamese city.



TOMB OF EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE IN CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.



"THE PICTURE-BOOK." BY E. KURZBAUER.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The Prime Minister, with a sort of grim humour, has been keeping the House of Commons in a peculiarly perplexed position. On Monday last, if ordinary traditions were to be followed, the Session had just three weeks to last. And yet on that evening Mr. Disraeli, with quiet pertinacity, declined to make any definite statement with regard to the measures which he meant to throw over; and all the information that could be obtained from him was that he intended to go on to the last with two particular bills, each of which would take a fortnight, at least, to perfect. There were then still six or seven first-class measures which were in comparatively inchoate states, besides unfinished Supply, which must be brought to a close at least eight or nine days before the prorogation. By the Premier's manner it might have been surmised that he was trading on a notion that in the last week in July three hundred and fifty members would have taken their departure; and that, in measure Houses, he should be able to pass his measures in a gallop, and not too largely prolong the Session. But this may be taken to be an error of judgment. In the first place, the state of the weather at home and abroad has quenched any strong desire to leave London, which is, perhaps, the best place to live in in the midst of rains which are submerging the provinces in water, and the House is decidedly the best club in the world; so that it is not to be wondered at that there are large assemblies every day, and the list of the missing is at a minimum. Besides, each particular bill has its clientele of interested members, who will not leave such measures while they are in supposition; whereas if their fate were sealed those who were released from the duty of watching would take their flight, even towards the abounding waters. The device of slipping bills through attenuated Houses has been detected by a shrewd member who never leaves his place all day and the greater part of the night until the last moment of the Session, and so in that respect Mr. Disraeli has been discomfited. No doubt his object is—and for very good reasons—to prevent the opprobrium of a barren Session, and to avoid the mortification of having it said at all the Liberal gatherings in the autumn that his Parliamentary ambition has "o'erleaped itself and fallen on the other side." But it has been confidently believed that the oracle could not be silent much longer.

On the very evening on which the First Lord of the Treasury declared that he would completely plume all his half-fledged measures he received a practical check. The measure was the Agricultural Holdings Bill, which was one of those that was to be pressed on from day to day with unabated ardour; and it was to be got at once into Committee, with that purpose. But, lo! member after member presented himself to deliver the long and elaborately-prepared speech which he was unable to deliver on the second reading, and the whole sitting was occupied with these dissertations; and it was only after a squabble, which waxed into a hot strife, that it was allowed to the Speaker to leave the chair, so that Committee might be begun the next day. At that time it became apparent that Mr. Disraeli was about to undertake the carriage of the bill in person, with Mr. Ward Hunt and the Attorney-General for aides-de-camp. This is a task he has not taken upon him since he conducted, almost single-handed, through Committee his Reform Bill of 1867, to the admiration of all who could appreciate the mixture of intellectual and physical vigour which he developed. There has been observable this Session much which induces doubts whether the right hon. gentleman has not overrated his present bodily strength, at least in taking active charge of the bill, even if his labour were confined to the facile passing of it through Committee; but, as it soon proved, he had to encounter not only the overt obstruction of some on both sides of the House who do not see the force of the measure, but the lukewarmness and even the not wholly silent opposition of a large body of his own supporters. Matters got into such a state during the discussion that once, when Mr. Disraeli said confidently that the bill met with universal approval, there was a loud cry of "No!" from behind him, and, turning to the benches where his friends (so called) sat in sorrowful ranks, he petulantly exclaimed, "Then why did you vote for the second reading?"—an inquiry to which there was no response, except confusion of face. Two days' long and hard work resulted in the passing of one clause. Comment is unnecessary.

In the mean time, Mr. Cross, notwithstanding a certain amount of prickliness in discussion, generated mainly by Mr. Lowe, has succeeded in achieving his labour laws measures, which ultimately will prove the real and practical result of the multifarious bill-proposing of the Government. In passing, it may be mentioned that some of the proceedings have been stormy in no ordinary degree, and once an expedient was resorted to which is so rare as not to be remembered to have been adopted in the present generation of Parliament goers. Clamour and noise were so irrepressible that the Chairman of Committee authoritatively called out that he must direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the bar, which he has a right to do, it being forbidden to members to crowd that part of the House, though it is uniformly done. As it happened, the row was not altogether at the bar; but the Chair has no power to clear the benches on which members are sitting, and so he had to strike at those who were disorderly there with a side-long blow. Whether there arose terrible visions of the Sergeant, "with his rapier drawn," rushing into the crowd and pinning Tories and Radicals indiscriminately, and then having their bleeding bodies borne off to the cells in the Victoria Tower, cannot be certified; but what is the fact undeniable, noise ceased, and even one or two special boxes were permitted to give out their little crude ideas unmolested.

One of the measures which Mr. Disraeli has pronounced to be within his resolve to make law is the Amendment of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, which is tolerably well advanced in Committee, but which has been doomed to postponement, and to obstruction from the illimitable talk of the lawyer members. One evening there came on a formal resolution which is necessary to the enabling of salaries of offices created under the bill to be put amongst its clauses. This is always a formal proceeding, and reaches fruition rapidly as a matter of course. But Sir William Harcourt, not having been very assiduous in the previous discussion of the measure, took that opportunity of liberating his mind, and told for the fourth time an already thrice-told tale in high elocutionary vein. His example was followed by several smaller personages, who pecked at the measure as a whole, and then suddenly there appeared Mr. Gladstone. Judging from his perverted generalities, he is not enamoured of a measure which was originally the handiwork of his own Lord Chancellor; but all his vehemence, all his rhetorical vindictiveness, was poured on the atrocious proposition to create three new Judges, at—oh! monstrous!—a charge of £15,000 a year. He refused to consider whether the due administration of justice required this addition to the judicial staff. Let the suitors perish; let unpunished crime run rampant, and let the body politic resolve itself into social chaos; but, in the name of the eternal principle of economy, let not £15,000 a year be added to the

£73,000,000 which the crushed-down taxpayers of this country (who are every year relieved of millions of imposts) have to pay for carrying on the administration of its affairs. The whole speech was sufficiently surprising; but the climax was reserved for the end, when, in thrilling and exalted tones, the Ex-Minister, after having spoken for twenty minutes, added that, contenting himself with a "silent protest," he would conclude.

The Prime Minister, on Thursday evening, fulfilled the expectation that he would make a statement as to the measures he meant to proceed with. In substance he stated that he would push on the Agricultural Holdings Bill, the Law Bills, and Supply, letting other and minor measures trust to the issue of chance whether they were passed or not (which means a slaughter of the very innocents in due time). By giving up the Merchant Shipping Bill he hoped that the prorogation might take place on Aug. 10 or 12. Then there ensued the most extraordinary scene that has, perhaps, ever occurred in the House since the times of Charles I. and Cromwell. This scene was tumultuous and exciting enough, but it had its painful side; for Mr. Plimsoll, irritated to temporary frenzy by the withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping Bill, used such language to shipowners, both within and without the House, so rushed deviously about the floor, and so bearded the Speaker, that it was found necessary to remove him, and to make a motion that he be severely reprimanded. On the suggestion of Lord Hartington, backed by an account which Mr. Sullivan gave of the state of the almost temporary aberration of mind under which Mr. Plimsoll was suffering, the House took a merciful view of the matter, and simply ruled that he do attend in his place on Thursday next. Most likely this will not be insisted on.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Lord Galloway introduced the subject of the Army Reserve, contending that the force was a failure. On the other hand, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Cardwell, Lord Cadogan, and others, while admitting that the system was as yet in an inchoate state, spoke hopefully of its ultimate success. The National Debt (Sinking Fund) was read the second time, the Public Health Bill and the Bridges (Ireland) Bill passed the third reading, and the report of the Artisans' Dwellings (Scotland) Bill was received. Lord Derby informed Lord Stratford that a Commission consisting of two gentlemen connected with the diplomatic service in China had been appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the murder of Mr. Margary.

The Royal assent was given by commission, on Monday, to a number of public and private bills. Lord Stanley of Alderley called attention to the coolie traffic; and Lord Carnarvon, in reply, stated that he was urging the Colonial Legislatures to have greater stringency observed in the regulation and supervision of it. A request of Lord Longford for copies of military letters which have passed between the India Office and the Indian Government was granted by Lord Salisbury; and, in answer to Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Duke of Richmond declined to alter the seventy-fourth section of the Education Act by substituting the words "boys and unmarried women" for "children." The subject of the Knightsbridge Barracks was brought forward by Lord Lucan, and a discussion ensued in which the Duke of Cambridge stated that, while he should be glad to get rid of their surroundings, the retention of the barracks on their present site was necessary to the strategical defence of the capital. The National Debt Sinking Fund Bill was passed through Committee; the Bridges (Ireland) Bill and the Artisans' Dwellings (Scotland) Bill were read the third time.

The Police-Constables (Scotland) Bill, the Copyright of Designs Bill, and the Police Expenses Bill were read the second time on Wednesday; and the National Debt (Sinking Fund) Bill was read the third time and passed.

On Thursday the Pharmacy Bill was read the third time, the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill was read the third time and passed, and the Commons' Amendments on the Pacific Islanders Protection Bill were considered and agreed to. Lord Hampton presented petitions from inhabitants of Jamaica and Barbadoes praying for some remedy for the system under which refined sugar was at present exported from France and other countries.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At a morning sitting, yesterday week, the consideration of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Bill was resumed in Committee, and passed through that stage. The Employers and Workmen Bill, as amended, was also discussed. A resolution authorising the payment of any salaries of officials to be appointed under the Supreme Court of Judicature Act Amendment Bill was agreed to after a debate on the general principle of the bill, in which Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Gladstone, Sir Henry James, and the Attorney-General took part. The Report of Supply was partially received. At the evening meeting several subjects were discussed.

Mr. Disraeli made a statement, on Monday, with regard to the position of public business; but he did not mention any bills that were to be withdrawn, postponing information on that point till next week. He said that the Agricultural Holdings Bill and the Merchant Shipping Bill would be proceeded with in Committee until they had passed that stage, and he proposed to appropriate the whole of Tuesdays for the Government after this week. On the motion for going into Committee on the Agricultural Holdings Bill, a long discussion on the principle of the measure took place. A division was taken on a motion of Mr. Barclay, which was lost by 303 to 76, and eventually the House went into Committee on the bill, but no progress was made.

At a morning sitting on Tuesday the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Bill was considered on report, and some amendments were made. The Agricultural Holdings Bill was taken in Committee, but progress was stopped while the fifth clause was under discussion. The Employers and Workmen Bill was read the third time, as was also the Washington Treaty Claims Distribution Bill. The sitting was suspended at seven o'clock; and, on resuming at nine, the House was counted out while Mr. Hubbard was calling attention to the incidence of local and imperial taxation.

The second reading of the Poor Removal Bill, the object of which is to put an end to the power possessed by poor-law guardians in England and Scotland summarily to remove Irish paupers to Ireland, occupied the greater part of Wednesday's sitting. On a division the bill was lost by 231 to 65. Some other bills were advanced a stage.

Mr. Disraeli announced on Thursday that the Government intended to withdraw the Merchant Shipping Bill. He stated, that they found it impossible to proceed with it and with the Agricultural Holdings Bill without unreasonably detaining the House. They might have passed the measure in a limited form, but he did not feel disposed to deal with a question of such great importance in a fragmentary manner. Next year the bill would be reintroduced at the earliest opportunity. He proposed to go on with the Agricultural Holdings Bill until it was concluded, then to proceed with Supply, and afterwards

with the Judicature and Land Transfer Bills. With this programme he believed it would be possible to conclude the business of the House by Aug. 10 or 12. Mr. Goschen regretted the withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping Bill, seeing that it involved human life, and that the shipping interest had now been in an unsettled state for some years in consequence of not knowing what legislation would take place. He thought the House had strong reason to complain of the withdrawal of the bill. Mr. Plimsoll, who was standing at the bar, came forward, in a state of great excitement, to move the adjournment of the House. An hon. member made way for him, and he spoke from the floor of the House, below the gangway. He said he should, on Tuesday, ask for information from the President of the Board of Trade as to the loss of certain vessels in 1874, and whether they were owned by Mr. Bates, one of the members for Plymouth. He should also, he said, have some questions to put with respect to hon. members on the Liberal side of the House, for he was determined to unmask the villains who sent these people to their death. Mr. Plimsoll came up to the table with a written notice, and stood in front of the Speaker's chair gesticulating violently, stamping his foot and shaking his clenched fist at the Treasury bench. The Speaker: The hon. member has used the term "villains;" I trust he did not intend it to apply to any hon. members of this House. Mr. Plimsoll: I did, Sir, and I shall not withdraw it. The Speaker: The conduct of the hon. member is altogether unparliamentary, and I must call upon him to withdraw the expression he used. Mr. Plimsoll: And I shall decline to do so. The Speaker: The hon. member having declined to withdraw the word, I must submit the case to the judgment of the House. Mr. Plimsoll: I shall be happy to submit to the judgment of the House (the hon. member stood in front of the table shaking his fist at the treasury bench.) Mr. Disraeli said the conduct of the hon. member was unparalleled, and he would move that he should be reprimanded. Mr. Plimsoll was ordered to withdraw while the matter was being discussed, and complied reluctantly. The Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Sullivan, and other hon. members suggested that the question should not be considered at once, as it was quite evident that the hon. member for Derby was labouring under great excitement. Ultimately, on the motion of Mr. Disraeli, the hon. member was ordered to appear in his place on that day week. Mr. Cross intimated that he intended next day to bring in a short bill to amend the Act of George III., under which the Brighton Aquarium and other places of recreation are closed on Sunday. The Attorney-General stated that he proposed to withdraw the Patents for Inventions Bill. The consideration of the Agricultural Holdings Bill occupied the rest of the sitting.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

With April coquetry, the sun has fitfully shone this week upon our gallant Volunteer sharpshooters at Wimbledon, making some amends for his long absence during the first week of the meeting. Sunday afternoon was really a *Sun-day* afternoon, and thousands of visitors were consequently attracted to Canvas Town. The usual church parade was held in the morning, and the service was performed in the Bell tent. Bishop Cloughton officiated. The congregation, which was large, included Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, the members of the executive committee, the commanding officers of the different corps in camp, and a good muster of volunteers. The band of the Victorias, under the direction of Mr. Sibbald, accompanied the singing, and the responses were intoned by the congregation. After the singing of the Old Hundredth the Bishop gave out the text from the eleventh chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, first verse, "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." The Bishop urged his hearers to not upon their faith—to seek for power to resist temptation from Him who had implanted that faith in their hearts, and the day would come when they should see a new heaven and a new earth, yet more substantial than those now around them, and receive the reward bestowed upon his servants. Let them fight manfully against sin—fight under their colours, which are no less than Christ's own standard, and the day was coming when He should welcome them into glory. Pursuant to an excellent custom, long since observed, a collection was made for the Wimbledon charities, and the appeal met with a liberal response. The American riflemen were cordially welcomed on Sunday by Lord Wharncliffe. We may here mention that the captains of the English, Irish, and Scotch teams which competed for the Elcho shield handed in a second requisition to the council, soliciting permission for the American team to compete with them. But the council could not be persuaded to reverse their decision.

Resuming our summary of the shooting, we may add that on Friday week it was ascertained that the Battalion Prize Sweepstakes, which is decided by the aggregate scores made in the three ranges of the first stage of the Queen's, has fallen this year to the London Scottish with a total of 470. As the scores of the best six men from each battalion are taken for the total, this represents an average for the London Scottish of 78, or 8 points above the lowest individual scores of the winners in the Queen's competition. The London Rifle Brigade comes next with a total of 464, and the 1st Stirling are only four points behind them, while the 1st Warwick have a total of 458. The Robin Hood, 3rd Lanark, South Middlesex, 1st Cumberland, 1st Dorset, 1st Inverness, 1st Stafford, Inns of Court, 1st Gloucester, 1st Devon, 1st Renfrew, Queen's Westminster, and Cambridge University were competing corps, and their places of merit were in the order named.

The shooting for the St. George's Challenge Vase on Friday week was not so good as it was last year, when Mr. Vittle won it with the highest possible score of thirty-five, and there was at least one thirty-four. Appended are the scores of the winners of the vase and jewels, and the names of those who are winners of the more valuable prizes in this competition.

ST. GEORGE'S CHALLENGE VASE.

Distance, 500 yards; shots, 7; rifle, Snider.
First: Vase, Dragon Cup, Gold Jewel, and 25 Dragon Sovereigns—
Captain Easton, 10th Lanark ... 33
Silver Jewel and 25 Dragon Sovereigns—Corp. Leggatt, 3rd Lanark ... 32
Bronze Cross and 250—Sergeant M'Isaac, 1st Bute ... 32
Miniature Jewel and £10—Private W. F. Angel, 7th Middlesex ... 32
Miniature Jewel and £10—Private H. Hubbard, 1st Gloucester ... 32
Miniature Jewel and £10—Corporal Dennison, 23rd Middlesex ... 32
Miniature Jewel and £10—Major Waller, 11th Middlesex ... 32
Miniature Jewel and £10—Corporal Jones, 41st Oxford ... 31
Miniature Jewel and £10—Captain Edmon, West York ... 31
Miniature Jewel and £10—Corporal G. S. Tovey, 23rd Middlesex ... 31

The following important contests were brought to a close the same day:—

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S PRIZE.—£200 (money).

Distances—200, 500, and 600 yards. Rifle—Snider.
Shots—7, at each distance.
Winner of £103 and the Badge.
200 yds. 500 yds. 600 yds. Total.
Private R. B. Burgess, 1st Newcastle ... 31 21 21 83
THE "MARTIN'S" CHALLENGE CUP (N.R.A. Prize) and £103 (in money).
600 yards. Seven rifles.
Captain G. Poarse (£20 and the cup), 18th Devon ... 30

On Saturday the China Challenge Cup was won by a team from the county of Gloucester, the Belgian Challenge Vase by the 1st Benks, and the Secretary of State for War's prize by Mr. Mellicox, of the 4th Lancashire.

The Lords and Commons match, on Monday, drew a large number of visitors, including Princess Louise. Fortunately it left off raining before the match began, but the light was so bad as to completely puzzle some of the competitors. The rifle used by the Commons was the .45; in the Lords, the Duke of Marlborough shot with a Henry, and all the rest with Mitchell's. Commons—Hunkett 67, Pelton 64, Vivian 64, Lorne 61, Lindsay 57; total, 313. Lords—Fergus 62, Marlborough 45, Madgegrave 42, Dunraven 36, Wharmcliffe 35; total, 220. Majority for the Commons, 93 points. The totals of the teams last year, the conditions being exactly like this year's, were—Commons, 337; Lords, 251.

The Queen's Prize fell to a Devonshire man on Tuesday. Captain Pearce (18th Devon) when he lay down for his first shot at the 1000 yards, the last range, had already scored 58, while Vace, of the Honourable Artillery Company, and Smellie, of the Edinburgh Rifle Brigade, who were nearest to him, were credited with but 53 and 51 respectively. Every shot was watched with the keenest interest, and, though the Commons, of the 12th Forfar, and Hobbs, of the 4th Worcester, made far higher scores, and McVittie, who began badly, pulled up wonderfully towards the end, scoring two "bull-eyes" in his last three shots, Captain Pearce shot steadily throughout, and came home an easy winner by nine points, scoring 73 out of a possible 103, being nine points more than were made by last year's winner of the £250 and gold medal and badge. From the Council (the visitor was borne in triumph to the camp of the Victoria Rifles, where, as usual, the Victorias made a champagne cup, in which congratulations were drunk; and, after a pause, Captain Pearce was carried to his own tent amid the greatest excitement. When he got there he addressed his comrades; and, after thanking them for their congratulations, said it had been the custom for a last Queen's prizeman to attribute their good fortune to some special cause. Angus Cameron, who had won the coveted prize twice, said he attributed his good fortune to the fact that he was a teetotaler. For himself, he believed he had been allowed to win the prize because he had, recently been bold enough to admit himself to be a convert to the truth of the Bible. Captain Pearce is a solicitor at Bathelburgh, and commands the 18th Devon rifles. The total scores made by the other leading competitors were:—

Private J. Chalmers, 18th Forfarshire, 64; Private P. Smellie, Edinburgh R. R., 64; Colour-Sergeant W. A. Gillies, 1st Warwick, 62; Private L. McVittie, 7th Duffries, 62; Lieutenant L. J. Bailey, 6th West York, 59; Private W. E. Hon. Artillery Company, 58; Private W. H. Hobbs, 4th Worcester, 57; Private M. Verall, 4th Suff. Regt., 57; Private Dancer, 1st B. Oxon, 57; Private G. Begg, 6th Cheshire, 53; Private M. Boyd, 2nd Ayr, 54; Captain G. Gilmour, 81st Lank, 54; Lieutenant G. B. Hughes, 23rd Lancashire, 53; Sergeant F. Bowman, 17th Suff. Regt., 52; Private G. E. Birde, Queen's Westminster, 52; Sergeant J. M. Isaac, 1st Bute, 52; Captain Crowther, 6th West York, 51; Armoury-Sergeant C. Ingram, 1st Lank, 49.

Owing to the counter-attraction of the Queen's Prize, the Public Schools "Veterans" Match hardly had the attention it deserved on Tuesday. Seven teams of five men each entered, and Rugby won with the very creditable score of 217 out of a possible 250, in ten shots at 200 yards, with the snider. The other scores were—Harrow, 212; Winchester, 200; Marlborough, 199; Eton, 192; Charterhouse, 190; Cheltenham, 147.

The match between the Army and the Volunteers for the Donegal Cup was won, on Wednesday, by the former, which secured the victory by one point only. Each of the twelve men in the teams fired twenty-one rounds. The American team shot for the cup presented by the National Rifle Association. Six competed, and the cup was won by Major Fulton. The Albert Prize, fifteen shots at 1000 yards, was won by Mr. E. Keas with 65 points.

In the contest between Oxford and Cambridge teams the latter were victorious. The following are the scores:—

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MATCH FOR THE CHANCELLOR'S CHALLENGE CUP. Snider rifles, seven shots at each distance.	
CAMBRIDGE.	OXFORD.
Private C. S. Hooper	75 Captain H. Payne Smith
Sergeant E. Smith	71 Captain Littleale
Private H. T. Hyde	71 Lance-Corporal D. S. Sumner
Private J. A. Fowler	71 Corporal A. F. Jones
Private A. M. Fraser	70 Lieutenant A. J. Spencer
Corporal W. W. Lawley	69 Corporal W. G. Carr
Sergeant H. J. McKerrill	68 Private J. E. Elliot
Sergeant C. C. Cumberland	63 Private Lawrie
Total	561

The results of the shooting for the Elcho Challenge Shield and of the Public Schools match were not known at the time of our going to press with the early edition.

The prize will be presented by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and the review will take place to-day.

THE CHURCH.

The Bishop of Ripon has presided at a meeting, at Ripon, for raising funds to place a suitable organ in the cathedral.

The foundation-stone of the new church for the parish of Swalecliffe, near Canterbury, was laid, on the 8th inst., by the Earl of Aberdeen.

A reward of £100 a year has been conferred upon the Ven. Archdeacon Wright, M.A., Senior Chaplain to the Forces, for distinguished and meritorious service.

The Bishop of London laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Horney, the Holy Innocents', on Wednesday week. Bishop Claughton also attended, and Mr. W. C. Alexander, of Herringway House, who had contributed £1000. The trowel, which was the gift of Mrs. Robinson, a donor of £500, was presented to the Rector's daughter.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs have intimated to the Incumbent of St. Mark's, West Hackney, the Rev. J. G. Pilkington, their intention of attending in state the service at his church to-morrow, the 25th inst. The morning service will begin at eleven o'clock, and that in the evening at seven. There will be collections in aid of the fund for repairs to the edifice.

A bazaar has been held in Bridge Park, in front of Eridge Castle, the seat of the Earl of Abbergheny, in aid of the fund for the restoration of the parish church of West Chilington, Sussex. The stall-holders were the Countess of Abbergheny, the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Le Poer Trench, Mrs. Carter Wood, Mrs. Clayton, and Mrs. Pickering. The refreshment stall was presided over by Lady Mary Windsor Clive, the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, and Miss Maillie-Hamilton.

Judgment was given by the Dean of Arches, yesterday week, in the case in which Mr. Jenkins proceeded against the Rev. Mr. Cook, Vicar of Christ Church, Clifton, for having refused him the sacrament on the ground that he was accustomed to use selections from the Holy Scriptures from which all allusions to eternal punishment and the personality of Satan were excluded. His Lordship decided in favour of the defendant, and dismissed the suit against him. Notice of appeal to the Judicial Committee was then given.

Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of the new church in Whitechapel, on Tuesday, in presence of the Bishop of London. Some particulars of the ceremony are given at page 93, with Engravings of the old and the new church.

The Birmingham parish church was, on Tuesday morning, reopened with much ceremony, after having been closed nearly three years, during which time it has been, with the exception of the spire, entirely rebuilt. The cost of rebuilding will be about £20,000, nearly the whole of which has been subscribed. The ceremony of consecration was performed by the Bishop of Worcester, who afterwards preached. The Bishops of Ripon and Rochester, Bishop Ryan, and the Dean of Worcester were present.

A movement has been set on foot to establish a college at Bristol, chiefly for the sons of men in the middle classes. It is thought that such an institution might take such a position as is taken by Owens College at Manchester. A deputation, headed by the Dean of Bristol, waited on some members of both Houses of Parliament on Tuesday to state their objects. They said that Balliol and New Colleges would each give £300 a year to the institution for five years. It was thought it might be started when £10,000 had been raised. At present the promoters have in hand £17,000.

During the past week one new church and three additional churches were consecrated in the county of Kent. At Underiver, near Sevenoaks, a church capable of accommodating about 200 persons was consecrated by the Bishop of Dover. The ground had been given and the church built by the late Right Hon. John R. Davidson, Q.C., in memory of his mother. At Leybourne a quarter of an acre was added to the churchyard. This land was the gift of Sir Joseph Henry Hawley, Bart., whose remains now rest underneath the centre of the church. The deceased Baronet restored the church and tower with great taste entirely at his own expense, but he became ill, and never saw the work completed. At Trottercliffe, or Trotter, land was added to the churchyard, the gift of Mr. J. Windfield Stratford, of Addington Park, near Maidstone; and at East Malling a large area was added to the parish burial ground, the south-east corner being reserved as a future burial place for the members of the Twisden family, by whom the additional ground was presented.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The forthcoming banquet at the Mansion House to her Majesty's Ministers has been fixed for Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Colonel the Hon. E. Legge, brother of Lord Dartmouth, has been appointed secretary of St. Stephen's Club, in room of Mr. Leonard Sedgwick, who has resigned.

Mr. Worthington Smith, who recently made an important scientific discovery in connection with the potato disease, has been awarded the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, on Monday entertained at dinner the principal inhabitants of the civic ward of Finsbury, which his Lordship has represented in the Court of Aldermen since 1864.

Speeches on the business of the Session were given on Wednesday by Sir Thomas Chambers and Mr. Forsyth, the members for Marylebone, at a meeting of the St. Pancras Vestry, and a vote of confidence in them was passed.

Delegates from several parts of the world, who have arrived to take part in a Conference of Presbyterian Churches, were welcomed at a meeting held on Tuesday night at the Presbyterian church in Regent-square.

Mr. T. M. Williams, an old student of the University College of Wales, and a graduate in double honours at the University of London, has been appointed inspector of schools under the London School Board. There were more than 400 candidates for the office.

General Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B., who entered the Army as far back as 1807, and is now eighty-five years of age, was, yesterday week, installed as Constable of the Tower. The gallant officer succeeds the late Sir William Gomm, whose installation took place in November, 1872.

At a meeting, on Tuesday, of the London Committee of the International Congress and Exhibition to be held next year in Brussels, with reference to the conservation of public health and the safety of life, a resolution recognising the importance of the proposed objects and their claim upon public support was adopted.

The Duke of Wellington, as Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, received the deputy lieutenants, the magistrates, the officers of the several regiments of militia, and the commanding officers of volunteer regiments in the county at Apsley House yesterday week, according to his annual custom. The gathering was numerously attended.

A new Masonic lodge has been consecrated at the Alexandra Palace, where it was stated by Mr. Parkinson, the First Master, that since the Prince of Wales had become their Grand Master, the Grand Lodge of England had officially recognised the Grand Orient of Italy, to which (he added) about ten thousand Italian Masons were attached.

Major Frank Bolton, in his monthly report upon the condition of the water supplied to the metropolis, states that during June the rainfall was two inches. He calls the attention of all householders to their cisterns, which should be frequently cleaned out, more especially after periods of flood and turbidity, and every care should be taken to prevent the contamination of the domestic water supply.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 83,291, of whom 33,527 were in workhouses and 50,767 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1871, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 9297, 15,869, and 19,217 respectively. The number of vagrants on the last day of the week was 430, of whom 278 were men, 129 women, and 23 children under sixteen.

A banquet was given at the Mansion House, last Saturday night, to the members and associates of the Royal Academy and several representatives of art and literature. The Lord Mayor presided, and, in proposing a toast to the Royal Academy, spoke of the commercial principle involved in the pursuit of art. Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A., having replied, his Lordship gave "English and Foreign Art and Literature," to which Sir H. Cole, M. Gustave Doré, and Mr. G. A. Sala replied.

Viewed en masse, the national prize drawings now to be seen at the South Kensington Museum are creditable to the students at the art-schools, both provincial and metropolitan, and bear satisfactory evidence to the service rendered by those institutions to the cause of art-culture throughout the United Kingdom. Besides the medals—gold, silver, and bronze—books and "third-grade prizes" have been awarded to the successful competitors, so that no quality or degree of talent is left without its appropriate recognition.

Cleopatra's needle, the obelisk which Mehmet Ali, in 1820 presented to the British Government as a memorial of the battle of the Nile, is to have a place found for it in London if the Government will cause it to be brought to this country, the Metropolitan Board of Works having, yesterday week, passed a resolution to this effect. An engraving of the obelisk was recently given in this Journal.

Last week 2203 births and 1181 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 40 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 8, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 4 from small-pox, 27 from measles, 93 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 61 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever, and 201 from diarrhoea.

Mr. Disraeli presided, yesterday week, over a large and influential meeting at Willis's Rooms, convened by the Byron Memorial Committee, and in a brief speech supported the proposition that a statue of Byron should be erected on a conspicuous spot in London. Lord Stanhope and Rosslyn also supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The proposal for a statue takes the place of the original plan of the committee for a marble slab over Byron's tomb—an idea which has been cheerfully abandoned at the wish of the family. Subscriptions may be paid into Messrs. Drummond's to the credit of the Byron Memorial Fund.

The annual Scottish fête took place at the Alexandra Palace last Saturday; and, though the threatening aspect of the weather interfered somewhat with the attendance, the contests went off with élan. The first competition was for a prize to the best-dressed Highlander, and it must have considerably puzzled the judges to decide who amongst the nine competitors was entitled to the award. Then came the "savage and shrill" pibroch-playing. This was followed by reel-playing, playing matches, the sword-dance, reel-dancing, and the Highland fling, all of which took place in the grand concert-hall, and were loudly applauded by the spectators. The company then proceeded to the grounds, where feats of strength as well as agility were performed—in throwing the hammer, putting the stone, tossing the caber, hurdle and flat races, and in vaulting with the pole, the whole winding up with a race in sacks, which, of course, proved the most amusing feature of the whole.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway was held on Wednesday. Mr. S. Laing, M.P., the chairman, congratulated the shareholders on the increasing prosperity of the company, and observed that he saw no reason why it should not continue. An increase of £16,000 in the revenue had been earned without any augmentation of the expenditure. A dividend of 13 per cent. on the ordinary stock for the half-year was declared. At a meeting of the proprietors of the London and Westminster Bank, on Wednesday, the chairman, Mr. W. H. Crake, made a statement respecting the recent losses of the bank, and said that steps were being taken to guard against such losses in future. After some discussion the half-yearly report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the directors was passed. Mr. Crake announced that the directors had resolved to prosecute the Messrs. Collic in a charge of fraud, and the case has come before the presiding Alderman at Guildhall.

The London Steam-Boat Company (whose praiseworthy object it is to improve the steam-boat service on the river Thames) treated London with another Boyton demonstration on Tuesday, and repeated the water fête on Thursday. Captain Boyton, clad in his familiar rubber life-preserving suit, exhibited its utility between Westminster and Richmond, quite a fleet of steamers following him, including a handsomely-decorated saloon-boat, on board which were the Duke of Teck and a distinguished party. Some thousands of persons witnessed the start from Westminster Bridge, the river terrace of the Houses of Parliament, and the Albert Embankment; and the bridges all the way up the river were thronged with people anxious to see the gallant young American who crossed the English Channel in his famous waterproof dress. Its usefulness for sporting purposes, or for a trip down the Rhine to a "Rob Roy" Macgregor (besides its life-saving merits in case of shipwreck), was illustrated at Richmond by Captain Boyton, who was assisted by Mr. Merriman, the co-inventor of the dress, and other gentlemen. It may be added that Captain Webb, who is going to attempt the feat of swimming across the Channel in August without any apparatus at all, swam from Dover to Ramsgate on Monday last, taking eight hours and forty minutes in traversing the eighteen miles.

The fourth exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society for the present season took place, on Wednesday, at South Kensington; and it is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to say that, owing to the unfavourable weather, few persons except those interested in the exhibits were present; yet the show was more than usually worthy of a visit. The prizes, offered by the Pelargonium Society brought out a magnificent display of plants, and the bi-colour and tri-colour varieties were especially good. Mr. Cutlin, gardener to Mrs. Lermite, Finchley; Mr. Rioser, gardener to Mr. J. Shaw, Wimbledon; and Mr. Laing, Forest-hill, had apparently agreed to divide the principal prizes. The cut flowers deserve praise, especially the carnations shown by Mr. Turner, of Slough, which were perfect, both in form and colour. One great feature of the show, however, was the competition for the fruit prizes offered by Messrs. James Veitch and Sons. Being of considerable value, competitors were attracted from all parts of the kingdom, and such a show has probably rarely been seen. The cards seemed to bristle with titles, and probably most of the best private fruit-growers in the kingdom were represented. The gardeners to Earl Somers, Lord Carrington, and Earl Brownlow took the three principal prizes for collections of fruit.

M. Michel Chevalier presided at the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, which was held last Saturday, at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich. Early in the proceedings the Marquis of Hartington presented the chairman with the gold medal of the club, and paid a high tribute to his services in the cause of free trade, especially dwelling on his co-operation with Mr. Cobden in the negotiation of the Commercial Treaty of 1860. M. Chevalier, having returned thanks, delivered an address on free-trade principles, and proposed "Prosperity to the Cobden Club" and the memory of the statesman whose name it bears. Mr. W. E. Forster then invited the company to drink the healths of the foreign and colonial guests, and several of those gentlemen responded to the toast. The speakers included Mr. Van de Putte, ex-Minister of the Colonies for Holland; Baron Kubeck, deputy of the Council of Austria; General McDowell and Mr. Nathan Appleton, from the United States; and Mr. Leske, Speaker of the Assembly of Western Australia. A deputation from the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce waited upon M. Michel Chevalier on Saturday, and presented an address, in which a high tribute was paid to the services which he had rendered to the cause of international free trade, and a cordial invitation was given to him to visit that city. M. Chevalier was, however, reluctantly compelled to decline it, as he expected to be recalled to France at any moment in connection with the business of the Channel tunnel.



BEECH-TREE BLOWN DOWN AT THE BURNHAM BIRCHES.



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

DRAWN BY S. READ.

SCULPTURE IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

"THE FALCONER."

Mr. Simonds, the sculptor of this spirited figure in the current exhibition at Burlington House, is, like Mr. Warrington Wood (whose principal work we have also engraved), one of the most rising English sculptors at Rome. As might be expected from the nature of the subject before us, Mr. Simonds, at least in this particular work, inclines rather to the picturesque than to the severely classical in treatment. We see this in the costume, the steel breastplate, the jerkin, cap, and tights, the very threads of the knitting or weaving being rendered; and in the suggestion of colour injudiciously and inharmoniously applied to the falcon. In these things Mr. Simonds has probably come under the influence of the clever contemporary Italian sculptors. But it must not be supposed for a moment that he has been led far astray by such trivialities. On the contrary, in all essentials proper to the figure and attitude this work attains to no mean degree of positive mastery.

"YOU'RE JEALOUS!"

This pleasantly-conceived little work of sculpture, by Signor A. Zannoni, of Milan, is in the exhibition of the Royal Academy; and so is the "Vanarella" of another Italian artist, which is shown in the companion Engraving. The child has a feminine propensity to amuse herself with the competition of two rivals in her favour, though of rank not more important than a small poodle dog and a kitten. It is the amiable way



"THE FALCONER." BY G. SIMONDS.

of her sex to take this kind of pleasure in teasing their male fellow-creatures by exciting jealousy between them; and for a little girl who has not yet gained the privilege of leading captive a leash of human "followers" subservient to her wilful mood, there is tolerable practice to be got with her dependents of different animal species. Why else does this innocent young lady betray such a feeling of triumph in convicting her canine pet of the jealousy she has provoked by an exhibition of fondness towards the other pet playmate of an idle hour? It is, of course, for a good and useful purpose that this characteristic disposition of the females, not only in mankind but throughout sensitive nature, has been instituted by the order of creation. And whenever their preference is determined by just considerations of personal worth, it is evident that they may thus be enabled to stimulate a healthy competition among their suitors in the most estimable qualities of manhood.

"ST. MICHAEL AND SATAN."

This is one of the most important works of sculpture (fully realised in marble) in the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy. The sculptor is Mr. Warrington Wood, who for some years has been resident in Rome, that special home of sculptors from all parts of Europe. With so many fellow-students and competitors of various nationalities; with so many antique models always at hand; with marble cheap and



"YOU'RE JEALOUS." BY A. ZANNONI.

abundant, a sculptor should make rapid progress in the Eternal City. Nevertheless, there are some dangers attending the traditional modes of study there at which we hinted in our critical notice of the Academy, but to which we need not here recur. The subject before us has taxed the powers of Flaxman and other eminent sculptors, as also of Raphael and other great painters. We must admit that Mr. Warrington Wood has escaped triteness in its conception and treatment, that the lines of his group compose well, that the action is sufficiently energetic, and the modelling careful and learned. These points are greatly to the artist's credit, remembering the standard by which his work must be measured, and quite justify his being regarded as one of the most promising artists of Rome.

"VANARELLA."

"A vain little girl," is the character of this pretty figure, designed by Signor Barzaghi; which in artistic merit, as a work of sculpture, is chiefly remarkable for the skill he has applied to the ample and complex folds of drapery—a great deal too much dress for such a little person. She is obviously quite embarrassed by the cumbersome abundance of her fine trailing robes; but her small mind is wholly devoted to the arrangement of dress and the studied graces of deportment, which have not, after all, the most pleasing effect upon



"VANARELLA." BY F. BARZAGHI.

sensible observers. Beauty should rather consort with simplicity; and we cannot admire this made-up young lady as we should do if she were like that lovely child described by Wordsworth, whom Nature chose to make "a lady of her own":—

Myself will to my darling be
Both law and impulse; and with me
She shall be sportive as the fawn
That wild with glee across the lawn
Or up the mountain springs;
And hers shall be the breathing balm,
And hers the silence and the calm
Of mute insensate things.
The floating clouds their state shall lend
To her; for her the willow bend;
Nor shall she fail to see,
Even in the motions of the storm,
Grace that shall mould the maiden's form,
By silent sympathy.
The stars of midnight shall be dear
To her; and she shall lean her ear
In many a secret place,
Where rivulets dance their wayward round,
And beauty born of murmuring sound
Shall pass into her face.
And vital feelings of delight
Shall rear her form to stately height,
Her virgin bosom swell;
Such thoughts to Lucy I will give,
When she and I together live,
Here in this happy dell.



"ST. MICHAEL AND SATAN." BY J. WARRINGTON WOOD.

So much for Lucy; and we have preferred to think of her because we do heartily love her, and because we cannot say half so much for the pretentious and silly Vanarella.

It was lately mentioned that Mr. George Cruikshank had expressed the wish to have any fund which might be raised for the proposed testimonial, in recognition of his labours as an artist and social reformer, applied to purchase for the nation, and to preserve for the free enjoyment of all, his remaining collection of his own works. For this purpose a committee has been appointed, of which Dr. B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., Mr. Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., Mr. G. W. Reid, of the British Museum, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers are the leading members. The collection, beginning with the earliest attempts of the artist in his boyhood, in the very first year of the present century, comprises nearly 1100 pieces. It includes the old caricature of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the contemporary illustrations of Nelson's funeral, of Sir Francis Bardon's arrest, of the O.P. riots, and of the Cut-throat conspiracy; the designs for Maxwell's "History of the Irish Rebellion," "The Omnibus," "The Table-Book," "The Comic Almanac," and many different series of engravings or etchings; the illustrations to "The Waverley Novels" to "Sketches by Boz," "Oliver Twist," "The Tower of London," "Grimm's Fairy Tales," and other well-known popular works. The sum required is £3000.

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NEW TERMINUS STATION OF THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY, LIVERPOOL-STREET. CITY.



MR. S. DAVIS'S "GENERAL," AGRICULTURAL HORSE.
MR. W. BYFORD'S "STATESMAN," FIRST-PRIZE SUFFOLK HORSE.

MR. W. S. G. LANGTON'S "NEVER MIND HIM," FIRST-PRIZE CLYDESDALE HORSE.

HORSES AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, TAUNTON.

THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY TERMINUS.

The new main passenger station and terminus of the Great Eastern Railway in Liverpool-street, City, nearly opposite the end of New Broad-street, and close to the City station of the North London Railway and to that of the Metropolitan Railway, is now ready to be opened for traffic. It is, we believe, the largest of the metropolitan passenger stations, as it covers no less than ten acres in extent and is 2000 ft. in length from Liverpool-street to its extreme north-eastern boundary in the direction of Bishopsgate and Shoreditch. The architectural features of the station buildings are bold and striking, having four lofty frontages uniform, to a great extent, in the Gothic character of their design, in addition to a fifth elevation fronting the interior of the station. The west elevation is 320 ft. in length, the central portion of this front, which projects several feet beyond the general face of the elevation, rising to a height of 90 ft. That portion of the front at the angle bounded by Liverpool-street also projects to the extent of 18 ft., and is uniform in height with the central part of the elevation. The other portions of the frontage are 67 ft. in height. The east elevation closely resembles that just described, the frontage being the same in length. The station front of the north wing is 146 ft. in width, and four stories in height in the central portion, all of which is inclosed by the station roof. The material used in the general face of the several elevations is white Suffolk brick, with a free introduction of Bath stone for dressings and ornamentation. The station and its buildings were designed by Mr. Edward Wilson, the engineer, and were constructed by Messrs. Lucas Brothers, the contractors; the ironwork was supplied by the Fairbairn Engineering Company.

The main-line departure station is approached by one roadway, the empty cabs leaving by another. The booking-office for the suburban traffic is a separate building, approached by an independent roadway. The main-line booking-office is 90 ft. long, 50 ft. wide, and about the same height. At the side are waiting and refreshment rooms. A gallery running around the upper portion affords means of communication between the various offices. From the booking-office passengers go on to the main-line departure platform, which, with the other platforms, is covered by an elegant roof in four spans of iron and glass. The roof trusses are composed of wrought iron, with cast-iron ornamental details and spandril fittings, and have a very pleasing effect, heightened by the colours in painting the roof bearers and columns. The main-line roof is 730 ft. in length, and that over the local platforms 450 ft. The two central spans are 109 ft. each, and the two side spans 46 ft. and 45 ft. each respectively. The total width of the station buildings over all is about 300 ft., and they reach back about 2000 ft. On the opposite side to the departure platform is that for arrivals. Here, likewise, cabs enter by a side approach road and incline, and find ample standing-room, leaving with passengers by another road opening into Liverpool-street. A large lamp-room is made beneath the station platforms, and from it there are several hydraulic lifts opening on to the platforms. There are likewise arrangements for traversing carriages across and along the main line, which are worked by hydraulic power, as are also the turn-tables, of which there are eleven. The power for working these is stored up in accumulators placed in an engine-house to the rear of the station buildings. This portion of the arrangements, with the necessary engines, was supplied by the Hydraulic Power Company, of Chester.

The station of the Metropolitan Railway is on the opposite side of the road, though in communication both by rail and footways with the Great Eastern station. This Metropolitan station communicates by a tunnel line with the present Moorgate-street station of the company. The booking office and platform arrangements are very complete, and have all been carried out from Mr. Wilson's designs. The connections between the Metropolitan and the Great Eastern systems are well arranged, and involve the least possible discomfort to passengers in through booking.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The number of animals and agricultural implements exhibited this year at Taunton in the different classes as compared with last year's show at Bedford was as follows:—

LIVE STOCK.							
Bedford.		Taunton.		Bedford.		Taunton.	
Horses	412	.....	234	Sheep	498	.....	559
Cattle	463	.....	340	Pigs	223	.....	191
INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINES.							
Bedford.		Taunton.		Bedford.		Taunton.	
Stands	361	.....	254	Articles	5933	.....	4214

Unhappily, however, for the promoters of this annual Agricultural Exhibition, the deluge of rain which has more or less flooded the "West Country" during the last fortnight, prevented the show being patronised as it otherwise would have been. Right away down from Chippenham to Taunton, along the line of the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railways, the rivers have swollen into torrents, overflowing their banks, swamping the meadows and corn-fields, and in many instances drowning the cattle in the fields. The amount of damage done is not easily calculable at the present moment, but it may be conjectured as something considerable. Under these circumstances no little depression characterised the agricultural assemblage at Taunton. Still the good folks of this ancient residence of the Saxon Kings did their utmost to make the old town wear a gala appearance. The streets were gaily and tastefully decorated with Venetian masts, banners, and garlands; while the magnificent band of the Plymouth division of Royal Marines discoursed sweet music in the Market-place upon each day of the show. As a matter of course, the show-ground was in a more or less puddling state, and the mud was of a tenacity and thickness rarely met with out of a brick-yard. The west-country folks, however, plodded about, mounted on pattens and armed with umbrellas, in a manner worthy of all praise. The drenched finery of the farmers' daughters was a sight that, no doubt, gladdened the hearts of all the milliners and dressmakers in Taunton—so it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good. As for the animals, they, poor things, had almost as wet a time as their masters. People may say what they like about that much maligned animal, the pig; but, taken on the whole, his demeanour under trying circumstances compares well with other animals subservient to man.

Few if any animals would have officiated at such a pluvius entertainment as the "Royal" with such aldermanic grace as the pigs did. True it is that many of them had improvised wrappers and "tisters" on to keep them warm, and very nice they looked in them, too. In fact, to view some of the more aristocratic sitting on their haunches after their maternal meal, and apparently idly scanning certain stray copies of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, some of which we noticed thoughtfully nailed up about the ground, one would think, as a yokel expressed it, "that they could all but talk." To one preternaturally astute-looking old chap we have given the sobriquet of "the claimant," and we hope to meet him again under happier circumstances—say, at Christmas time, in some grand old English hall. The show of fat cattle and pigs

was all that the most exigent breeder could wish for. The horses, however, were only an average lot, and we take it that those for agricultural purposes were the best, and have selected the following from their ranks as fit types for illustration:—Mr. S. Davis's, of Woolashill, General, first-prize agricultural stallion, class 1, is a handsome roan in colour, bred by his owner; sire Captain, dam Pleasant by Rowland. Mr. W. S. Gore Langton's, of Newton Park, Bristol, Never Mind Him, is a bright brown Clydesdale stallion, bred by Mr. D. Riddell, Kilbourn, Dumfries, Glasgow; sire Prince of Wales. Mr. W. Byford's, of the Court, Glemsford, Suffolk, Statesman, is a chestnut, bred by Mr. C. Frost, the Hall, Wherstead, Ipswich; sire Talbot, dam Violet by Hero.

THE "LADIES' WINDOW" AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The General Post-Office in New York has lately been removed from an old building which otherwise would not have attracted attention until its history is known, which, indeed, is of no small interest. This building stood at the corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, near the business centre of the city. It was an old church, which was built in 1726, and where the Dutch Reformed services were conducted in the Dutch language during thirty years, after which English was substituted. When the American revolutionary war broke out this church was used for military purposes, being for some time occupied as a riding-school for British cavalry. At the close of the war what remained of the old congregation again took possession of the building, and it was re-established as a place of worship. But thirty years afterwards the United States Government purchased the church and converted it into a post-office. Last year, however, the post-office was removed to a new, elegant, and commodious building at the junction of Broadway and Park-row, and the old church was pulled down. Our illustration is from a sketch taken while the post-office was at the old building.

Probably one quarter of the letters received at New York are called for at the General Post-Office. They are delivered from four windows, alphabetically designated, besides one which is set apart as a "ladies' window." Formerly there was no distinction on account of sex in the delivery of letters; but, during the late civil war, the absence of many thousands of New Yorkers in the army caused a large increase in the proportion of letters received for females, and one of the windows was, in consequence, set apart "exclusively for ladies." The associations connected with this window are of a painful interest to those familiar with New York during the period from 1861 to 1866. After a battle the mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of the absent soldiers would throng at this window, old and young, rich and poor, all eager for tidings of their loved absent relatives. Many would leave with fresh assurance of their hopes, or at least a respite of their fears; but thousands of women learned at that window that their dear ones had fallen; and the stifled sobs of many an afflicted heart have here been uttered, to be lost in the busy din of the streets around. Since the war the "ladies' window" has been continued, and still presents many interesting features. The old church has now disappeared; but we fancy that half a century hence some old woman will totter by with palsied finger will point out the spot where, at the "ladies' window," the great sorrow of a long lifetime broke upon her anxious heart.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The council of the Charity Organisation Society has received a donation of £100 from the Grocers' Company.

A portrait of the late Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D., the founder of the Earlwood Asylum for Idiots at Redhill, Surrey, was unveiled there, on Thursday week, in presence of a large body of ladies and gentlemen. Lord Shaftesbury, who presided, delivered an address on the exalted qualities of Dr. Reed. The portrait, which is in full length, is said to be a good likeness, though painted (from photographs) fourteen years after the Doctor's death. It is the work of Mr. Walter G. R. Browne, son of Mr. Habiott K. Browne. After a brief address, delivered with much feeling, by the Rev. Andrew Reed, the youngest son of the founder of Earlwood, the company adjourned to the great dining-hall, where a collation awaited them, at the conclusion of which Lord Shaftesbury again briefly spoke of the humane labours of Dr. Reed. Sir Charles Reed, the eldest son of the late Dr. Reed, in thanking the board of management for causing the portrait of his father to be painted as an adornment of the building which owed its existence to the largeness of his sympathy with the most absolute form of human helplessness, succinctly sketched the history of the Earlwood Asylum and of the other four great charities of which Dr. Reed was the founder. Sir Charles Reed said his father had commenced his philanthropic labours in 1812, at the age of twenty-four, when he established the London Orphan Asylum; at forty he started the asylum now at Wanstead; at fifty-seven, the Asylum for Fatherless Children, at Reedham; at sixty, the first asylum for idiots founded in this country; and at sixty-seven, the first home for incurables at Putney.

A meeting of the committee formed to relieve the distress caused by the recent volcanic eruption in Iceland was held, yesterday week, at the Mansion House. It was stated that about £240 had been received, and it was decided to ship a quantity of grain to the affected districts.

A rural fête was given, yesterday week, by Mr. Robert Barclay, of High Leigh, Huddesdon, to about 150 poor foreigners, principally sailors, who attended the religious services conducted by the Mission to Foreigners in London. There were Frenchmen, Italians, Germans, German and Austrian Jews, Swiss, Norwegians, Swedes, Poles, Chinese, Japanese, and men from Koordistan. The party proceeded by train to Broxbourne, and walked thence to Mr. Barclay's residence, where a tent had been erected close to the lawn for their reception, and where they partook of a substantial dinner, after which some of them amused themselves with various games, and others wandered about the grounds, and then returned to the tent, where they were served with tea and other refreshments. Addresses were given by the missionaries, of whom it was stated there are eleven devoted to foreigners in London. Mr. Salter, of the Home for Asiatics, stated that the four men from Koordistan are Nestorians, and had come to this country with a letter from their Patriarch and Bishops requesting that missionaries might be sent to them, and aid for carrying on schools. An address followed from the Rev. Mr. Livingston, Rector of Broxbourne, which was translated into French, Italian, German, and Hindostanee by the missionaries; and, after a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, the company took their departure.

Lord Rosebery presided over the annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, which was held on Saturday last. The report stated that there are now 321 clubs in association with the union. The gathering was addressed by Earl Portesoue, Sir Henry Cole, Lord F. O.

Cavendish, M.P., Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., Mr. Macdonald, M.P., Mr. Praed, M.P., and others.

The Marquis of Huntly presided at the annual dinner of the Bon Accord Club, which was held at the Alexandra Palace last Saturday, and was attended by over two hundred ladies and gentlemen. The Marchioness was also present. The object of the institution is to bind together, and assist where necessary, Scotchmen connected with Aberdeen and other north-eastern counties.

A flower show was held, yesterday week, in the grounds of Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill, by the kind permission of the Duke and Duchess of Argyll. The show is in connection with the Mission House, Edge-street, and owes its origin chiefly to the exertions of Mr. Creed, the superintendent. The amount of prizes was about £10, and the highest, of the value of 12s., was given to Ellen Dowle, eleven years of age, and to her was also given a bronze medal awarded by the Horticultural Society, through the intervention of Mr. W. P. Wright, to the first prizewinner. The prizes were distributed by the Earl of Shaftesbury. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather on Wednesday week, a successful flower show was held in Commercial-street, Whitechapel. The show was held in the rooms of the Jews' Infant School; nearly 300 plants were exhibited. They were all window plants grown by the poor parishioners of St. Jude's, Whitechapel. The exhibitors were in about equal proportion Jews and Christians. The prizes were distributed by Mr. Nathaniel Montefiore, supported by the Rev. J. Barnett, the Vicar of St. Jude's, and his wife.

Count Beust, the Austrian Ambassador in London, presided at a meeting held on Monday at the Mansion House in aid of the sufferers by the recent storms in Hungary, which have caused great distress. The Lord Mayor supported the appeal made for this object, and consented to act as treasurer of a relief fund. About £400 has been received, besides 20gs. from Count Beust.

The third annual garden party in aid of the funds of the Butchers' Charitable Institution was held, on Tuesday, in the grounds attached to the Almshouses, Walham-green. The entertainment provided was varied, so as to suit all tastes.

The twentieth annual fête in aid of the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railways Provident Society was held on Wednesday, the proceeds being devoted to the widow and orphan fund of the society. The scene was Nuneham Park, near Oxford, the seat of Mr. E. W. Harcourt, who kindly placed it at the disposal of the committee, where, in addition to the numerous attractions of the spot, a whole round of amusements took place.

A garden party, in aid of the funds of the Almshouse Endowment Fund of the Printers' Pension, Almshouses, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, will take place at the Royal Surrey Gardens to-day (Saturday). A most attractive and varied programme of amusements has been provided, including a private ball in the theatre. Tickets only will benefit, and may be had of Mr. J. Borer, 3, Raquet-court, Fleet-street; or of any of the committee.

The Home for Unemployed Governesses, in Wimpole-street, was opened in order to secure comfortable board, residence, and society, at a moderate cost, to daily and unemployed governesses, and to afford a free residence for one month (the time to be prolonged at the discretion of the superintendent) to ladies who, through continued want of employment or sickness, are literally without means and without a home. The special work of this institution is to provide for daily and necessitous governesses, which two classes of the profession are not admitted to the older home, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution. Last year 676 governesses applied for admission, but for want of room only ninety-nine were received, as but five inmates can be accommodated at a time. Nine were admitted as guests on account of their being without funds, through ill-health and long-continued want of employment. Thirty governesses received pecuniary assistance or were sent to invalid institutions. Since Jan. 1 last 152 governesses have applied for admission, so that the need of the home is fully established. The lease of the present house expires in August, and £300 is required to pay off the deficit due to the treasurer, and furnish a larger and, consequently, more self-supporting home. In the new house it is proposed that classes be held for the instruction of the inmates in cooking, dressmaking, household economy, and the laws of health. The Home is under the patronage of Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the expenditure is audited monthly by a committee of gentlemen. Ladies of means, interested in the welfare and higher training of governesses, willing to form a visiting committee, are requested to give in their names or call at the home between two and five p.m. All donations and subscriptions should be sent to the treasurer and superintendent, Miss Jane B. Cooke, 1, Wimpole-street, or to the London Joint Stock Bank, 69, Pall-mall.

Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral calling on his co-religionists to offer up prayers for fine weather.

Mr. Morgan Howard, Q.C., Mr. Patrick McMahon, and Mr. G. P. Goldney are gazetted as commissioners to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices at the Norwich election.

Mr. Bright has written a letter, in reply to a correspondent, in which he expressed himself in very strong terms of condemnation against the agitation in favour of the convict Arthur Orton.

The Geological Society of London, in a party numbering twenty-four, accompanied by Mr. Carruthers, of the British Museum, arrived on Monday in York. They were met and entertained by the members of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, whose museum they inspected. They then went to Whitby, between which place and Scarborough and the coast north and south they spent the rest of the week.

For the purpose of considering the case of Sarah Chandler, who was sent to prison and a reformatory for plucking a flower, a large meeting was held at Spalding yesterday week. Resolutions were unanimously carried, cordially thanking Mr. Ritchie, M.P., for bringing the case of the little girl Chandler before the House of Commons and acknowledging the prompt action of the Home Secretary in the matter.

The Manchester School Board has unanimously resolved to contribute £3000, to be borrowed from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, towards the erection of a new industrial school for Protestant girls, in connection with the Barnes Home and Ardwick-green Industrial Schools. Salford is giving £1000 to the same object. A site for the school has been selected in Birch-lane, Longsight.

Admiral Alexander Mylne, the First Sea Lord, on Thursday week, presented the half-yearly prizes to the naval cadets on board H.M.S. Britannia. He expressed himself much gratified with the report of Dr. Hirst, of the Naval College, Greenwich, who had been thoroughly satisfied with the manner in which the cadets had passed their examination, the successful ones having averaged three marks more than last Christmas.

NEW BOOKS.

Scenes from the outer life are fortunately not excluded from *The Inner Life of Syria, Palestine, and the Holy Land*, by Isabel Burton (Henry S. King and Co.); otherwise a reader of the two large volumes might miss many pleasant pieces of description, including that of the costume in which Mrs. Burton travelled about and deluded Eastern populations into believing that she was the son of her gallant husband, the celebrated Captain Richard F. Burton, who, showing more regard for the humorous than for the strictly reverend, supported the delusion by gravely replying to a village priest's question "Is that your son, my Lord Beg?" with a prompt "Yes, O reverend father." Again, Mrs. Burton is a dreamer of dreams, which, whether they have or have not anything to do with the outer or inner life of Syria, she is good enough to narrate at very considerable length, propounding, in the course of her narration, some more or less wild and visionary schemes for the improvement of the world, for the advancement of Captain Burton, and for the bestowal of various illustrious personages belonging to our Royal family. Moreover, Mrs. Burton happens to be the wife of a gentleman who, not according to her own showing only, appears to have met with somewhat scurvy treatment from little men in high places; and the opportunity is taken of filling a large number of pages with matters relating to his grievances, which have certainly so much to do with the inner life of Syria as was to be expected from the fact that he was Consul at Damascus when he underwent the greater part of them. And sympathy-compelling, if not surprising from its singularity, is the spectacle of a warm-hearted woman proudly and indignantly descending upon a gallant and accomplished husband's undoubted achievements and real or fancied wrongs. It must be plain, however, to run the risk of an apparently ungracious remark, that the advocacy may be open, in general opinion, to a suspicion of partiality, and may thus have less weight than it would if it proceeded from a more disinterested quarter. The warmth displayed in the advocacy is conspicuous throughout the volumes, which are written in a manner indicative of a glowing temperament, a generously impulsive nature, a kind heart, a romantic bias, an emotional piety, a cultivated intellect, an immeasurable wifely devotion. Her book is professedly written for her own sex, who will no doubt be chiefly and deeply interested by what she has to tell about the inmates of the harems to which she was admitted, it would seem, on terms of intimacy. Indeed, her acquaintance with Syrians of both sexes was such as does not fall to the lot of many sojourning of either sex; and, with her usual innate frankness, she displays both sides of the peach, the bad and the good qualities, indifferently. About the cruelties exhibited by the Syrians of a certain class towards horses and other dumb animals she relates anecdotes which might excite Mr. Colam and his friends to a crusade against some Oriental grooms, stable-managers, owners, and the rest, if, unfortunately, we had not our hands full of such creatures at home. The volumes are provided and adorned with a map, photographic portraits of Captain and Mrs. Burton, and a few coloured plates.

There is excellent reading, especially for seekers of amusement, in the two volumes entitled *Jorkshire Oddities, Incidents, and Strange Events*, by S. Baring-Gould, M.A. (John Hodges). It is just probable that the contents of the volumes may not be entirely new to everybody who looks into them, for the author or editor—the latter being the title to which he appears to have the greater claim—has acknowledged his indebtedness to certain printed records, the existence whereof must be known to many others besides himself, inveterate curiosity-hunter as he is. In any case, however, his selection does great credit to his judgment; and what is calculated to create interest and give entertainment, and the interest and entertainment are of such a kind as to triumphantly bear the test of even a thrice-told tale. So numerous are the stories, which are chiefly biographical, that it is quite impossible to exhibit within a reasonable space the barest outline of them all, and so excellent in their way are nearly all, that it is almost equally impossible to make choice of a single specimen. But it will be quite safe to say that none is more surprising and amusing than the biographical sketch of one Jemmy Ilrst, justly dubbed an "oddy," who "was born at Rawcliffe, in the West Riding, on Oct. 12, 1738." Some of the eccentric Jemmy's peculiarities, after he had arrived at a most extravagant manhood, foreshadowed by the originality of his boyhood, were as follows:—He habitually "wore a broad-brimmed hat of lamb-skin, fully nine feet in circumference; his waistcoat was like Joseph's coat, of many colours, made of patchwork; his breeches were of listings of various colours, plaited together by his housekeeper; and he wore yellow boots;" thus or similarly attired he would go a hunting, mounted on a bull which he had himself broken, trained, and taught to jump; he drove a madman-like carriage, of his own invention, drawn by four splendid mules; he made himself wings, but, instead of flying away, fell into the water; he drove up to London in his singular "turn-out," and paid a visit by desire to George III.; he wrote contemptible verses, quite like a sane man of our own day; he invented "a wonderful ship that sailed on dry land," and he navigated Rawcliffe and the neighbourhood therein; he kept two coffins in his house, and into the larger of the two he would entice both men and women, hold them fast prisoners there, and not suffer them to escape but on payment of a penny by the former and of one of their garters by the latter; these garters, of which he "accumulated hundreds," he "tied to his chair;" he died, strange to say, in his bed, as it appears, having in his will "left £12 to be given to twelve old maids for carrying him to his grave, £5 for a bag-piper from Aberdeen to play before him alternately with a fiddler, to whom he also bequeathed £5, as he was borne to the churchyard." And many other remarkable things he did and said, for he was a wag as well as three parts a lunatic. This will suffice to show what sort of entertainment is to be found in the curious collection brought together by Mr. Baring-Gould.

An apprehension of something like the contents of the *Nengate Calendar* may be excited by the title of *Memorials of Millbank*: by Captain Arthur Griffiths (Henry S. King and Co.); but, in point of fact, the two volumes are rather useful and instructive than anything else, unless they should be called interesting. At any rate, they do not provide a supper of horrors: scarcely enough, indeed, to serve as a light luncheon for those who hunger after such things. The author, who is deputy-governor of Millbank prison, has, of course, had access to the most trustworthy authorities, both in the flesh and in documentary form. He traces the history of Millbank, introducing the collateral subjects of transportation, convict life in the colonies, colonial opinion, and experience, convict ships, and penal servitude, from the time of its first foundation as the Penitentiary to the present day. All this is preceded by a preliminary account of the part performed by the famous John Howard and Jemmy Penham in leading up to the accomplishment of the work. "The fact that Millbank prison is doomed, that the well-known gloomy pile by the river side, with its dull exterior, black portals, and curious towers, is soon to give place to other buildings, more beautiful, perhaps, but not necessarily more

useful," is urged as an apology for writing a book which surely needed none, and which, with its detailed narrative, its curious anecdotes, its statistical information, its comprehensive scope, has a claim to the attention both of those who regard the criminal as some strange and not altogether unamusing zoological specimen, and of those who regard him as a man and a brother, for whose iniquities as well as reformation and keeping society may to a certain extent be responsible. Mention must not be omitted of several "illustrations by R. Goff and the author," though they are more remarkable for character than for artistic finish, being thus, perhaps, all the better adapted for their purpose.

When Louis Quatorze asked Boileau one day who was the greatest poet of his reign, "Molière, Sir," was the unhesitating answer, and Boileau was considered to be a good judge. Now verse is the proper vehicle for the conveyance of a poet's ideas, and it was managed most exquisitely, when it was used at all, by the great French comedian; but, nevertheless, it is probable that a wise discretion was exercised when it was determined to abandon metre in *The Dramatic Works of Molière*, rendered into English by Henri Van Laun (Edinburgh: William Paterson). For the translator was forewarned by some "shocking examples" of what may be achieved in the metrical line, and achieved, too, by predecessors over whom he, with modest frankness, disclaims any superiority of talent in verse-making or otherwise. Setting aside, however, the question of harmonious numbers, one would say that M. Van Laun brought to his task an unusual aggregate of qualifications. If his name may be taken as evidence, he would be proclaimed a Belgian by birth, to whom French would be as his native tongue, whilst, on the other hand, he would be free from that overweening national vanity which might interfere with the efforts of native Frenchmen, impressed beforehand with the hopelessness of doing Molière even approximately justice in the language of "perfidious Albion." In the next place, he has lived long among us, if there be no mistake on this point; and as an exponent of considerable repute, in that Edinburgh which has been called, more or less loosely, the modern Athens, he, as the guide of students in French literature, underwent the best possible preparation for what he has now undertaken. Lastly, as the favourably-known translator of a work written by the celebrated M. Taine, he has won his spurs, and golden spurs, in the arena he has chosen for the display of his abilities. That so competent a performer should have accomplished a very readable rendering of Molière, so far as can be pronounced from the sample afforded by partial execution, as exhibited in his first volume, will be easily believed; and that even so competent a performer should have reached a point short of complete success was inevitable; and yet it is no small triumph for a translator to so far gain his readers' interest as to make them long for a closer acquaintance with the original. The plays contained in the first volume are five—to wit, *L'Étourdi*, *ou Les Contretemps*; *Le Dépit Amoureux*; *Les Précieuses Ridicules*; *Scapin*, *ou Le Cocu Imaginaire*; and *Don Garci de Navarre*, *ou Le Prince Jaloux*. It has seemed better to give the titles in French, partly because there can then be no doubt about the plays, and partly because the translator may probably appear to the majority of his readers to have been not very happy in his rendering of titles. Titles of French plays are notoriously difficult to translate into English; and "The Pretentious Young Ladies" for *Les Précieuses Ridicules* is not likely to commend itself to the general taste; it smacks of the boarding-school-mistress. "Girls of the Period" or "Finesladyism" would be more like what is meant, adapted to the apprehension and phraseology of our day. Not the least valuable parts of the volume are the prefatory remarks, including a biographical sketch of Molière, and the specimens, appended to the plays, of previous translations or imitations. A few illustrations are given, and room might have been found for the epitaph in which La Fontaine bore witness to the genius of Molière:

Sous ce tombeau gisent Plauto et Térence,
Et dépendant le seul Molière y vit;
Leurs trois talents ne formaient qu'un esprit,
Dont le bel art jouissait la France.
Ils sont partis, et j'ai pu l'écouter;
De les revoir nuldeur tous nos efforts;
Pour un long temps, selon toute apparence,
Térence, Plauto et Molière sont morts.

It should be mentioned that the illustrations "have been drawn and etched specially for this edition by M. Ad. Lalauze, of Paris."

From a French to an English dramatist is not an unnatural transition; indeed, there is a sort of appropriateness in passing from Molière's plays to *Shakespeare's Diversions*: by Francis Jacox (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.). The author calls his work "a medley of motley wear;" and, according to memory, it bears a strong family resemblance to the same author's "Cues from all Quarters." The book may be said to have neither beginning nor end; but it is pleasant enough, and it possesses the charm of setting us thinking about old friends that we have encountered in the fields of literature or of suggesting to us the advisability of setting new friends in the same delightful domains. The author does not exactly take a text from Shakespeare and then preach upon it—in fact, he scowles preaching; but he selects a theme from Shakespeare, whose treatment of it he brings forward and diversifies (whence the "diversions" of the title) by means of collateral quotations from other writers. This process clearly does not entitle the user of it to be classed among the possessors of original genius, and it may, of course, be continued to an extent limited only by the quantity of paper and type in the world, or by the author's will and range of reading; but, equally clearly, it promises to the reader good and almost inexhaustible entertainment and means of self-instruction, with its collection of treasures old and new, and its indications of treasures as yet unopened by some particular reader. As example is better than precept, so it is than explanation; let the author's manner of proceeding, therefore, be exemplified. For instance, the scented lordling who made Ilotsur "mad, to see him shine so brisk and small so sweet" serves as a reason for introducing Martial, Juvenal, Suetonius, Montaigne, Ben Jonson, Milton, Rousseau, Goldsmith, Jean Paul, Smollett, Cowper, Sir Henry Taylor, and others, of whom it is pleasant to be reminded or useful to be for the first time apprised. How well such a book is calculated for supplying the place of a well-read and chatty friend will at once be apparent.

Two large volumes are of a very liberal amount of space, if measured according to the rule of intrinsic value, for *My Private Diary During the Siege of Paris*, by the late Felix M. Whitehurst (Tinsley Brothers). They are certainly amusing enough in parts, but the subject of which they treat has by this time become so stale that nothing but perfectly new and strange revelations could have sufficed to refreshen it; and that desideratum is more conspicuous by absence than was to be expected from the somewhat mysteriously intimate terms on which the author is understood to have been with personages of superior and even of exalted station. The style is decidedly flippant, and the tone is cynical, pretentious, and, sooth to say, vulgar, as many people count vulgarity, though it must be confessed that there is the same sort of difficulty about a perfectly satisfactory definition of vulgarity as

about the celebrated definitions of orthodoxy and heterodoxy. It is to be feared that the bills of fare—in which, of course, various preparations of horseshell figure prominently—will not be found to atone by the frequent presentation of them for their lack of novelty. There is, however, a certain dash about the writing, and there is a considerable quantity of more or less genuine facetiousness, and the combination is probably adapted to the requirements of a widely-pervading taste. Moreover, there is a slight flavouring of scandal. In as serious a mood as is possible for the author he has told some shocking stories of mismanagement in ambulance-matters, and of the competition between ladies anxious to have the most "interesting cases," which was carried to such an extent that "a charming young girl said, 'Look in that basket and you will see the most delightful little foot you ever saw, just cut off a drummer.'" What a "ministering angel"!

The latter days of July are now drawing the minds of intending tourists in the direction of that which they may individually prefer among the *Beauty Spots of the Continent*. Such is the title which Mr. H. Baden Pritchard, author of "Tramps in the Tyrol," has chosen for his pleasant and really useful little book, published by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers. We entirely commend his selection of the most attractive districts in Germany, in the Austrian highland provinces, in Northern Italy, in the Tyrenes, and in Norway, for excursions of a few weeks to enjoy the variety of scenery, and a wholesome change of living. He would guide the worthy and congenial ramblers, who can walk or put up with country steeds or vehicles, as well as with country fare and lodging, and who can also pick up some words of the foreign country speech, to sequestered haunts of peculiar interest, where the ordinary crowd of travellers by contract are not very likely to intrude. In the woodland region of Central Germany, classically named Thuringia, among the quaint little Saxon Duchies, from Eisenach and the Wartburg, fraught with memories of feudal chivalry, of mediæval saintship, and of Martin Luther's struggle for mental freedom, to Weimar, the home of Goethe, and to Jena, the residence of Schiller, there is much for the staid student to derider to observe and recollect. The picturesque banks of the Upper Elbe, some miles above Dresden, in the border district between Saxony and Bohemia, form the next subject of Mr. Pritchard's descriptions; and he passes on, in a third chapter, to the Bavarian highlands, situated not very far south of Munich, of which we lately noticed some illustrations by German artists and writers. Either in this last-mentioned district, or in the Ziller-thal, which lies near it in the Tyrol, active pedestrians will find their labour amply rewarded, not merely by the healthful effects of exercise and fine air, but also by many scenes of the rural uplands, the mountains, the forests and rivers, delightful to the eye and to the mind. The Stelvio Pass, with the Engadine, and the upper valleys of the Inn, the Adige, and the Adda, may in these days be rather more frequented by visitors of the customary species. In Norway, to which Mr. Pritchard next applies his lively faculty of graphic description, there are such places as the Sogne Fjord, the Hardanger, the catarract of Vöring Foss, and the fir-clad valley of Hallingdal, quite worth a voyage from England to see them. The Tyrenes, approached from Oleron or from Luz, west or east of the Pic du Midi, offer most piquant contrasts of scenery in their Val d'Aspe and Val d'Ossau, the Val d'Auzon and the gorge of Pierrefitte, descending to Cautelets, in the Val d'Aure, and the Cirque of Gavarnie. Again, in the Austrian Salzkammergut, to which Mr. Pritchard returns, and chiefly up the Traun valley beyond Ischl, or in the neighbourhood of Gastein, well known to Imperial visitors, the Englishman of private condition is yet permitted to enjoy his summer holiday. The last chapter of this agreeable volume is devoted to the Lago Maggiore, and the lakes of Lugano and Como, which are sufficiently famous. Any person who is just now at a loss to know what he shall do with himself, in a brief vacation from business, if he be at all disposed to foreign travel, may consult Mr. Pritchard's "Beauty Spots of the Continent" with much advantage to his plans for that wise indulgence.

THE QUARTERLIES.

The leading article in the *Quarterly Review* deals with the group of books—regular histories by Ranke and Gardiner, incidental references in the biographical works of Spedding and Pattison—which have recently thrown so much light on the reign of the first Stuart King. The reviewer's estimate of James is much higher than the traditional one, which, he endeavours to show, it is the general tendency of recent historical research to controvert. "That ungainly figure was," he insists, "the mark of a very considerable personality. As he was the first to call himself the King of Great Britain, so he was the first to create what is, in the main, still the policy of Great Britain." "More about Napoleon" is a less weighty but more entertaining article—the entertainment of which, however, is mainly derived from liberal quotations from Count Séjor's memoirs. The essayist, reversing Malm's procedure, begins by vindicating Napoleon against the scathing indictment of M. Lanfrey, and ends by adopting it. "Virgil in the Middle Ages" is a charming paper, in the best *Quarterly* style, on the strange Virgilian myth of the Dark Ages, the double character of the poet as a prolific in magic and a precursor of Christianity, and the conception entertained of him by Dante. An article on Jamaica is interesting, though its facts and conclusions might have been expressed in much narrower compass. Its recovery under Sir J. L. Grant is one of the most gratifying incidents in the recent history of the empire. In another article Mr. Gladstone's plan for forbearance towards literalism is firmly put aside; and in another Mr. Tennyson's "Queen Mary" receives sentence as "a literary drama, which may be read in the study, but is below the dignity of a truly great stage."

The *British Quarterly* begins with a careful and learned article, manifesting great knowledge, both historical and archaeological, on Treves, the metropolis of the Transalpine Roman world in the fourth century. A critic of Mr. Disraeli's administration is very severe on the Premier's admitted failures, which, mostly, however, proceed from incapacity for continuous hard work and inattention to detail. There can be little doubt that Mr. Disraeli would have paid a stronger Minister with a smaller majority. "The Future of the English Universities," "Church and State in India," and Edgar Allan Poe are the subjects of essays of considerable interest.

The *New Quarterly* has an admirable paper on Portugal; an ingenious, though in some respects questionable, criticism on De Quincy; and two very successful novelettes by Mrs. Linton and Mrs. Cachel Hoey. Mr. Buchanan's essay on the state will attract more attention than any of these. It is forcibly written, and commands attention if only in virtue of the writer's uncompromising outspokenness; but the recognised rules of literary courtesy are not sufficiently observed, and, on the whole, the impression of it is not pleasant.

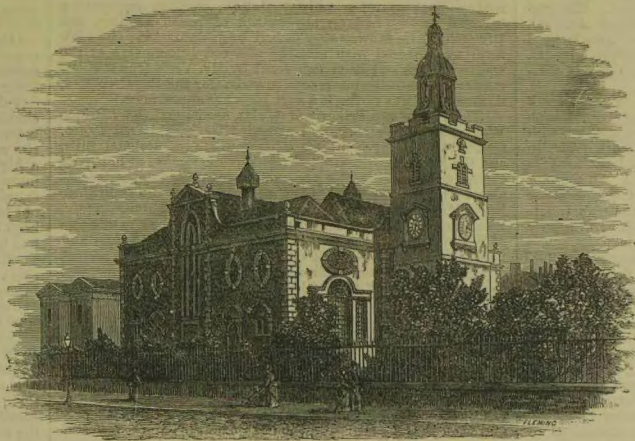
The sixth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars for Scotland has been held at Dundee this week.



SKETCHES IN BERLIN: A SELTZER-WATER CART.

WHITECHAPEL CHURCH, OLD AND NEW.

The old Church of St. Mary Matfelon, situated in Whitechapel, at the east end of High-street, has lately been removed. It will be superseded by a new building, the main cost of which, to the extent of £12,000, is borne by the munificence of Mr. Octavius Coope, M.P., for Middlesex. Of the intended new church, as well as of the one that has disappeared, we now present an Illustration. The old church of Whitechapel was originally a chapel of ease to the parish of Stebenhith, or Stepney. The second name of this church, "Matfelon," will not be familiar or easily intelligible to most of our readers. It is, we believe, identical with a Hebrew word that signifies a woman who has become the mother of a son. There is a legend preserved by Stow, the old antiquarian writer, which has very much the look of a fable. It is said that in 1428 there was a devout and charitable woman in this parish, who probably may not have had a son of her own, or may have had one and lost him. Indeed, she is mentioned as a widow. But she kindly adopted a young French orphan boy, and actually brought him up as her son. The French youth requited her motherly care and



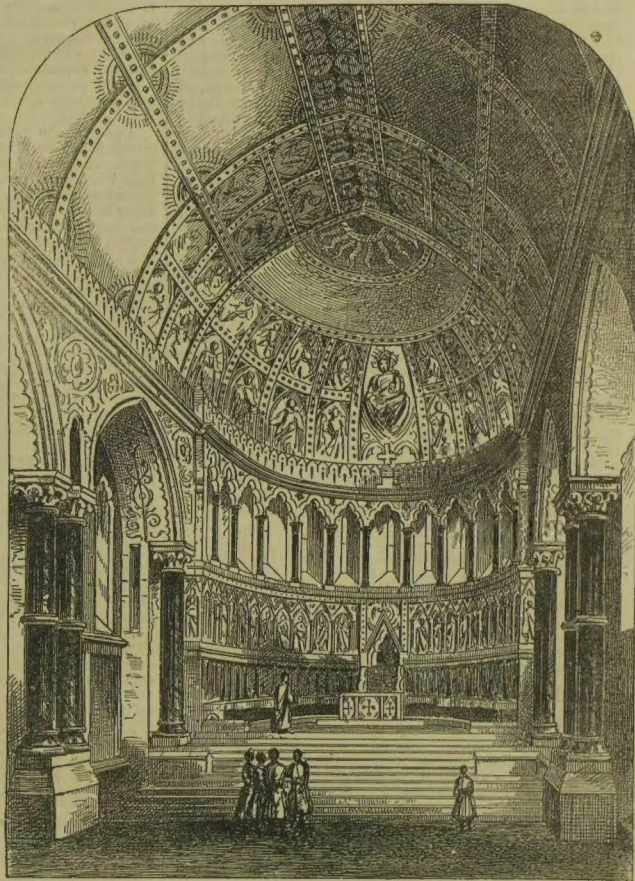
OLD WHITECHAPEL CHURCH.

bounty, when he grew up to a graceless manhood, by the murder of his benefactress for the purpose of getting hold of her property. Hereupon all the wives in the parish assembled in righteous anger, seized the parricide and killed him with their bodkins, which was less than his atrocious crime deserved. We do not believe, however, that the naming of St. Mary Matfelon could be derived from this affair; nor is the reason for its taking such a name, in that case, particularly clear; and, what seems more conclusive against it, the name existed many years before the alleged date of the tragic event. The church lately demolished was built in the reign of Charles II. upon the site of a more ancient structure. The new church, which is to be of the thirteenth-century Gothic style, built of red brick, with stone dressings, has been designed by Mr. E. C. Lee, architect, of Bedford-row. The memorial stone was laid by Mr. O. Coope, M.P., on Tuesday last, in the presence of the Bishop of London, and of more than a thousand spectators. The Lord Mayor, being detained by official duties in the City, had requested the Rev. James Cohen, M.A., president of the building committee, and late Rector of Whitechapel, to preside in his absence.

The proceedings commenced by the

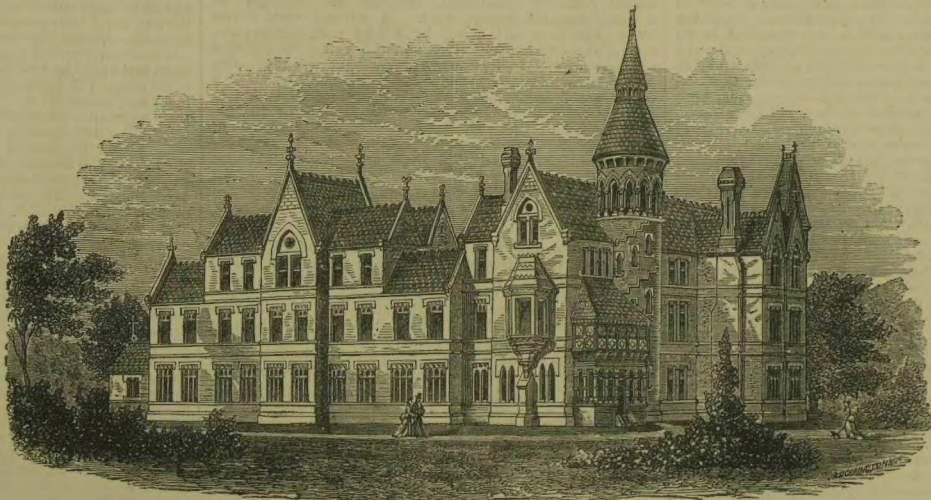


NEW WHITECHAPEL CHURCH.



ENGLISH CHAPEL ON THE SITE OF THE SLAVE MARKET AT ZANZIBAR.

presentation of an address to Mr. Coope, which was read by the chairman. The address expressed the grateful appreciation by the parishioners at large of Mr. Coope's gift to Whitechapel, and stated that the demolition of the old church revealed a state of decay far greater than anyone had anticipated, showing that the building could not have been repaired. Mr. Coope, in acknowledging the address, stated that he could have wished to have erected the church entirely at his own cost, but he felt that there were circumstances in connection with it as a parish church which rendered it desirable that the parishioners should bear a por-



ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AT MARGATE, OPENED ON MONDAY BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

tion of the cost. A special form of service drawn up for the occasion was next conducted by the Bishop, after the first portion of which the memorial-stone was formally laid by Mr. Coope. The Bishop having concluded the service, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Rev. James Cohen for presiding; and also to the Bishop, who, in replying, said he wished there publicly to thank Mr. Coope for the munificence which he had displayed. They must all feel that there were great responsibilities attaching to the possession of wealth; but it was gratifying to know that there were constantly being placed before them noble instances of Christian

liberality, and this was one of them. Mr. Coope had not only conferred a lasting benefit on that parish, but he had also set a noble example, which he hoped would be followed. The proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem. Donations to the amount of nearly £6000 have already been promised, in addition to the large amount contributed by Mr. Coope, and amongst the donors are several of the City companies.

The new church is designed to seat 1250 persons. It will consist of a nave, north and south transepts, and chancel with apse. There will be a low side aisle and western gallery, with a tower and spire, 200 ft. high, at the north-west angle, so placed as to show with the greatest advantage, both towards the City and eastwards down Whitechapel-road. In digging for the foundations the old walls of a late fourteenth-century church were uncovered, the floor of which was about 8 ft. below the present ground level, the brickwork of the later church being mainly carried on the old rubble walls. One feature of the older church, which consisted of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and western tower, will be preserved beneath the floor of the new church—namely, the lower portion of the angle staircase turret attached to the south-east corner of the old tower.

ENGLISH CHURCH AT ZANZIBAR.

Our Engraving shows the interior of the church now being built on the site of the old slave-market at Zanzibar. It is yet to be finished, to a certain extent, in the way of colour decorations, by native workmanship, under the directions of Bishop Steere himself and others on the spot; but the columns for the arches of the walls, and the small shafts for the windows of the apse, are to be sent from England, and are now being executed here in polished Devonshire and local marbles. As the requisite money is provided the rest of the columns will be sent out, but meanwhile all the columns shown in our Illustration are ordered. The two easternmost are monolithic, or each in one single piece; the others have bands to divide them, and all have proper caps and bases. The large recesses in the arches upheld by these columns, which are part of the main walls, will be fitted with marble seats (if money is forthcoming); and a marble-and-tile floor is proposed, as well as marble or stone for the chancel steps, and for lining the dado of the apse. The reredos, instead of being attached to the wall, is placed immediately behind the altar, which is to stand in the axis of the apse, quite isolated; and there are to be marble seats, with a central bishop's throne, after the manner of the church at Torcello (the mother-island of Venice) and that of San Clemente at Rome. The vault of the church is of the same material as the walls, which is a sort of coral-stone, united by English cement and covered with the local cement, so as to be capable of painted decoration. Only natives are employed, and the building is already considerably advanced, the centring and scaffolding necessary appliances for erecting the vaulted roof are to be sent from England, at considerable cost for freight. The windows, which are all—indeed, mere slits—are to be glazed with stained glass; and here is a good opportunity for special gifts to the church. Altogether, it is intended to make the building not only suitable for the proper celebration of Divine service, but as handsome as the means will allow. There is a circular window at the west end, and a small tower, to contain one or two bells, with a conical roof and overhanging balcony. The building has had to be altogether adapted to the supposed capabilities of the native workmen. With this view, designs were supplied by the newly-appointed architect, Mr. C. Forster Hayward, F.S.A., of 20, Montague-street, Russell-square; but it is under the direction of Bishop Steere himself that the work is locally conducted.

THE MARGATE DEAF AND DUMB
ASYLUM.

The new Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Margate was opened, on Monday, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. This building, which is in the Gothic style of architecture, stands on an elevated and spacious site, and is designed to accommodate 150 children—ninety boys and sixty girls. In plan its general form is that of the letter L, the long arm being devoted to the boys and the short one to the girls, while the angle formed by the two arms contains the porch, entrance-hall, and waiting-room, the principal staircase (in the tower) the committee-rooms, the matron's rooms, and other apartments, the kitchen and offices being in the rear. The school-room is common to both sexes, and is 96 ft. long by 25 ft. wide. Over it are the dormitories for boys. The girls' work-room is 40 ft. long by 25 ft. wide, and the rooms over it are dormitories for the girls. The dining-hall (in the rear) is a spacious apartment, with a lofty, open timber roof, supported on corbels carved as angels. Adjacent to the dining-hall are the servants' hall, kitchen, and kitchen-offices. There are fireproof corridors, 6 ft. wide, to connect the various rooms and staircases. The principal stairs in the circular tower are for the use of visitors and of the matron, officers, and servants. The two other staircases are for the boys and girls respectively, adjoining their dormitories. One peculiarity of the design is the arrangement of the teachers' rooms, which are placed so as to lead to the children without the necessity of supervision. Thus the sitting-rooms for teachers are placed so as to command, in the case of the boys, both the school-room and play-grounds, and in that of the girls the work-room and playground; while in all cases the dormitories are overlooked from the teachers' bed-rooms. Great care has been taken to ensure everything necessary to the health and comfort of the children in a sanitary point of view, the system adopted being a somewhat peculiar one, to meet the requirements of the inmates. The building is warmed by hot water, this apparatus being supplied by Messrs. Haden and Son, of Trowbridge; while the cold-water supply has been arranged by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, who have also supplied the hose and hydrants to be used in case of fire. A lodge, with front wall and entrance-gates, is being erected in the Victoria-road, the ironwork of railing and gate being cast by Messrs. McPhail and Co., of Glasgow and London, from special designs prepared by the architects. The carving throughout, which is excellent, is from the hands of Mr. Ruddock of Pimlico, and his assistants. The whole cost of the building, exclusive of the lodge, boundary-walls, and other small outbuildings, is £100,000. The work has been carried out by Messrs. W. Bushell and Sons, contractors of Margate, from the designs and under the superintendence of the architects, Messrs. Drew and Bower, of Cecil-square, Margate; and of Great Russell-street, Bedford-square, London. Mr. W. Dutton acted as clerk of the works.

The visit of their Royal Highnesses to Margate on Monday, and the ceremony of opening this asylum, were spoiled by the bad weather, for it rained all the time; but great preparations had been made for the occasion. The route from the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway station to the asylum had been decorated with Venetian masts, from which were suspended festoons of artificial flowers and flags, erected on both sides of the street. Bunting and flowers were freely used at all the

larger buildings, the hotels, and many private houses. Triumphal arches had also been erected at intervals on the route. That near the railway station, built to represent a turreted castle, had an appearance of great solidity and strength. The railway station had been decorated; the platform was covered with matting and red baize. One of the waiting-rooms had been converted by Mr. Veale (the station-master) into an elegant reception-room for the Royal visitors, flowers and ferns giving it a very pleasing appearance.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and attended by Lord Alfred Paget, General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys, Colonel Ellis, and the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, left the Victoria station at half-past eleven, and, travelling by a special train to Margate, arrived at about a quarter past one. On alighting from the train their Royal Highnesses were received by the Mayor of Margate (Mr. Pickering) and the members of the Corporation. The Princess of Wales wore a silver-grey tartan silk dress, the flounces and tablier being trimmed with violet velvet and silk, and a bonnet of light blue, trimmed with violet velvet. After a short interval the Recorder (Mr. F. G. Smith) read and presented an address of welcome, to which the Prince of Wales made a suitable reply. The Royal visitors were next seated in a carriage and driven through the town to the asylum. The procession was formed and headed by a body of police. Next came a troop of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), with their band. The leading carriages contained the aldermen and corporation and town reception committee, the reception committee of the asylum, the Mayor and Mayoress of Margate, the Recorder and Mrs. F. G. Smith. In the next carriages were Viscount Sydney (Lord-Lieutenant of the county) and Viscountess Sydney, Earl Granville (Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) and Countess Granville, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait. The procession was closed by the state carriages containing the Royal visitors and suite, preceded by four Queen's trumpeters in state liveries and escorted by a detachment of the 6th Dragoons. The route of the procession was by way of the esplanade fronting the harbour and the High-street of the town. The progress of the carriages was welcomed by a salute fired from the pier by the 8th Cinque Port Artillery Volunteers, and by the cordial greetings of the people, who had patiently waited in the rain some hours. Rain fell hardly without intermission during the whole of the journey to the asylum.

Opposite the principal entrance a large and handsome marquee had been erected, inside which the ceremony took place. A guard of honour, composed of the 5th East Kent Rifle Volunteers, formed at the entrance, received the Royal visitors with a salute, the band playing "God save the Queen." Their Royal Highnesses advanced up the marquee to the dais and took their places, surrounded by other distinguished visitors and the reception committee. The Archbishop of Canterbury offered up a form of prayer specially prepared for the occasion. Mr. Warwick (the secretary) read an address descriptive of the position and work of the asylum. This stated that the new building had been erected to accommodate 150 poor deaf and dumb children who, in addition to the larger number in the Old Kent-road Asylum, would be completely maintained and clothed whilst under the care of the charity, and to whom would be imparted the blessings of a religious, moral, and useful education as far as their imperfect faculties were capable of receiving those benefits. In replying to this address, the Prince of Wales said he was glad to be associated with a work in which other members of his family, particularly his honoured father, had taken part; and he thought the deaf and dumb among the poorer classes had an irresistible claim to sympathy and protection. A table of the deaf and dumb vocabulary, showing the symbols used in educating the afflicted persons, was presented by the secretary to the Princess of Wales. A number of ladies having advanced in succession and presented purses containing donations to the funds of the asylum, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales formally said, "I declare the building now open." This declaration was received with cheering, and the Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the benediction.

The Royal visitors, followed by the general company, adjourned to the new building, in the dining-hall of which a déjeuner was served. The chair was occupied by Mr. B. Drew, the treasurer to the asylum, who briefly proposed the first toast of "Her Majesty the Queen," which was loyally responded to by the guests. Mr. Drew then gave the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which the Prince acknowledged. Their Royal Highnesses soon afterwards left the table, and returned by a special train to London.

BERLIN STREET REFRESHMENTS.

The observant artist who has before contributed to this Journal some characteristic sketches of popular life and manners in the capital city of Prussia and of the new German empire furnishes this illustration of a rather trivial subject, but one not without interest to the fatigued and drouthy Handwerks-Bursch on a warm summer afternoon. It is the sale of that cooling and refreshing beverage, the effervescent product of a sudden mixture of the acid with the alkali, which is called seltzer water, and which we are apt to find somewhat insipid, however medicinal, without the addition of a more stimulating ingredient. A covered cart, drawn by a quiet pony and driven by a lazy man, conveys the apparatus of this manufacture, and the queer woman, who manages its retail trade, through different quarters of the city. She is sometimes nicknamed "die Sodalisque," as being a dealer in *soda* water, but her more simple customers are content to call her "die kohlensäure Gas Girl," referring to the most efficient of the few chemical elements in the draught that she compounds for them. Among these thirsty folk are to be recognised a bandy car-driver or wagoner, a street porter, an official errand-boy, and a mother with her children. In the foreground sits a fruit-woman with her basket.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the operation of the Factory and Workshops Acts began its sittings at Leeds yesterday week. There were present Sir James Fergusson, Mr. H. R. Brand, Lord Balfour, Lord Burleigh, and Sir George Young, secretary to the Commission. A deputation from the Leeds, Bradford, and Huddersfield Chambers of Commerce advocated the extension of the hours of labour, and the suspension of the clauses relating to the employment of half-timers, with a lower standard for an education test.

The number of emigrants who sailed from Liverpool during the quarter ending June 30 was less by 10,015 than during the same period of last year. A return has been issued of the twenty-five years' emigration from Ireland during the past quarter of emigration for 1851 the total number (from May 1 in the year) to the date at which the collection of the return commenced) was 152,060; 1861, 64,292; 1871, 71,240; 1874, 73,184; 1875 (from Jan. 1 to June 30), 31,095. The grand total is given as 2,367,024. The exodus this year, compared with the same period of 1854, shows a decrease of 14,686 persons.

THE INFLUENCE OF ARCTIC COLD ON MAN.

Lieutenant Payer, the Austrian Arctic explorer, has been laying some of the results of his explorations before the Geographical Society of Vienna.

Referring to the incidence of extreme cold on the human organism, he related that on March 14, 1874, he and his companions made a sledge journey over the Samikilar glacier, in order to make observations of Francis Joseph Land. On that day the cold marked 40 deg. (Reaumur) below zero. Notwithstanding this intense cold, M. Payer and a Tyrolese went out before sunrise to make observations and a sketch. The sunrise was magnificent; the sun seemed surrounded, as it does at a high degree of cold, by small suns, and its light appeared more dazzling from the contrast with the extreme cold. The travellers were obliged to pour run down their throats so as not to touch the edge of the metal cups, which would have been as dangerous as if they had been red-hot; but the run had lost all its strength and liquidity, and was as flat and thick as oil. It was impossible to smoke either cigars or tobacco in short pipes, for very soon nothing but a piece of ice remained in the mouth. The metal of the instruments was just like red-hot iron to the touch, as were some lockets, which some of the travellers romantically, but imprudently, continued to wear next the skin.

M. Payer says that so great an amount of cold paralyses the will, and that under its influence men—from the unsteadiness of their gait, their stammering talk, and the slowness of their mental operations—seem as if they were intoxicated. Another effect of cold is a tormenting thirst, which is due to the evaporation of the moisture of the body. It is unwholesome to use snow to quench the thirst, as it brings on inflammation of the throat, palate, and tongue. Besides, enough can never be taken to quench the thirst, as a temperature of 30 deg., to 40 deg. below zero makes it taste like molten metal. Snow-eaters in the North are considered as feeble and effeminate, in the same way as an opium-eater in the East. The groups of travellers who traversed the snow-fields were surrounded by thick vapours formed by the emanations from their bodies, which became condensed, notwithstanding the furs in which the travellers were enveloped. These vapours fell to the ground with a slight noise, frozen into the form of small crystals, and rendered the atmosphere thick, impenetrable, and dark. Notwithstanding the humidity of the air, a disagreeable sensation of dryness was felt. Every sound diffused itself to a very long distance; an ordinary conversation could be heard at a hundred paces off, whilst the report of guns from the top of high mountains could scarcely be heard. M. Payer explains this phenomenon by the large quantity of moisture in the Arctic atmosphere. Meat could be chopped and mercury used in the shape of balls. Both smell and taste become greatly enfeebled in these latitudes; strength gives way under the paralyzing influence of the cold, the eyes involuntarily close and become frozen. When locomotion stops the sole of the foot becomes insensible. It is somewhat curious that the beard does not freeze; but this is explained from the air expired falling immediately transformed into snow. The cold causes dark beards to become lighter; the secretion of the eyes and nose always increases, whilst the formation of perspiration altogether ceases. The only possible protection against the cold is to be very warmly clothed, and to endeavour as much as possible to prevent the condensation of the atmosphere, whilst the much-vaunted plans of anointing and blackening the body are pronounced to have no real value.—*London Medical Record.*

Two young ladies, belonging to Newcastle-on-Tyne, went out to bathe at Whitley, near Tynemouth, on Monday. There was a heavy swell, and they were carried out of their depth. Before assistance could be obtained they were both drowned.

Before leaving England the Seyyid of Zanzibar forwarded to the Lord Mayor a cheque for £100 with the expression of his wish that his Lordship should distribute it as he might deem most advisable amongst the charitable institutions in the metropolis. His Highness has also forwarded to the Mayor and Town Clerk of Manchester a handsome Arab sword, richly mounted in virgin gold, in recognition of their personal attention to his Highness during his stay. The Mayor of Liverpool has received a similar present. A communication has also been received from Mr. Clements Hill, of the Foreign Office, who was in attendance on the Sultan, inclosing a cheque for \$50 from the Sultan for the Manchester charities.

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, the Canadian Premier, received the freedom of Perth yesterday week. Lord Provost Macdonald made the presentation in presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The Burgess ticket was inclosed in a box made from Perthshire oak, and mounted in silver. Mr. Mackenzie, in acknowledging the honour, alluded to the union in Canada of all Presbyterian churches as an example to Scotland. A banquet followed, at which Lord Kinnaird and other representative persons were present. Last Saturday Mr. Mackenzie was presented with an address by the inhabitants of Dunkeld. A dinner was given on Tuesday evening to Mr. Mackenzie, in Logierait, the village in which he was born. Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie presided.

Many of the leading iron firms in Rotherham have given notice of a 10 per cent reduction in wages. With but few exceptions the operatives have accepted the reduction, and work has been resumed.—Several thousands of mill-workers, chiefly women, left their employment in Dundee on Monday in consequence of an intimation by the masters that the wages were this week to be reduced 10 per cent. Recently a similar reduction was made and submitted to. One of the largest firms have closed their gates until Monday next, and all the masters state that they will stand by their resolution that the workers on the mills should be put on short time if trade remains so stagnant.—The annual gathering of West Yorkshire miners was held at Wakefield on Monday. Mr. Macdonald, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Halliday were present. Resolutions were passed in favour of the principle of trades unions, a reduction in the hours of labour, and the extension of household suffrage to the counties.

A Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Mississippi and Dominion Steam-Ship Company's screw-steamer Vicksburg, which foundered on June 1 last off Cape Race, Newfoundland, when on voyage from Quebec to Liverpool through coming in collision with icebergs, was concluded at Liverpool yesterday week. The Vicksburg, which was of 2484 tons and 300-horse power, had on board eighty-nine persons, twenty-eight of whom were passengers; but only fourteen seamen and firemen and three passengers, who got away in two of the ship's boats, were saved, having been picked up some days afterwards by a fishing-smack and the State of Georgia steamer. Evidence was given by most of the survivors, but no formal judgment was pronounced by the Court, who will report to the Board of Trade. An imputation of drunkenness had been made against the chief officer of the vessel by a witness; but Mr. Raffles, the stipendiary magistrate who presided, stated that the Court were unanimous in believing that there was no foundation for the allegation.

These few, and imperfect suggestions on one of the grandest of themes we offer with all humility. To do anything approaching justice to such a subject we feel ourselves most utterly incompetent; but there is yet one pleasure less ambitious which we venture to promise ourselves. When some imperial genius has written, in many and magnificent volumes, the History of the Umbrella, we, light essayist of the hour, will sing in winged and almost rhythmical prose, our Rhapsody on the Parasol. How charming is this fairylike diminutive of man's stern defender! How like butterflies alighting on the sweetest flowers do their parasols gleam and glitter here and there, dispersed above a crowd of ladies! How light and delicate is the motion of these fluttering children of the air, how universal their use and prettiness! The action of holding a parasol is so graceful, displays so charmingly a tiny hand. Used as a walking-stick, it gives such piquancy; shouldered, there is a pleasant way to support its bulk; and, as a shelter from behind which glances may be with deadly effect shot forth, it so successfully rivals the fan; in every way it is such a thing of beauty, such an everlasting joy, that one is almost glad to see the returning sun, which, breaking through the rain-clouds which obscured so many days of July, dismisses to their well-earned rest our umbrellas.

